MORNING EDITION

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Strategic Hongkong Forts Taken; Army Occupies Northwest Malaya

London Admits Troops Forced to Retreat in Kedah Sector

14 PLANES WRECKED

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 9:15 p.m. Friday.

"The Imperial Japanese Air Force in the Philippines launched intensive bombing on various airfields in the vicinity of Manila, including Camp Marshy, Nichols Field, Cablan and others, Thursday. The results were eight large bombers burned and six fighting planes either downed or destroyed, thereby giving a stunning blow to the remaining American air force."

NORTHWESTERN MALAYA IS OCCUPIED

Domei

SAIGON, December 19.—According to a radio broadcast received here from Singapore this morning, the British military authorities announced a vast area in the northwestern part of British Malaya has completely been occupied by the Japanese forces.

According to Singapore radio, the British army authorities stationed at Malaya admitted successive defeats of the British forces in the Malay front. The Singapore station further reported the following news in connection with the British defeats:

1. The Japanese forces which landed on Singora, Malaya, have already advanced about 100 miles from the border and they are now fiercely attacking British troops.

2. It seems that the Japanese troops are now preparing to attack a certain strategic point in central Malaya, and if the above point falls into Japanese hands, the British in Malaya would be compelled to make a general retreat. The fate of British troops in Malaya would be decided within several days fighting.

BRITISH COLLAPSE IN MALAYA SEEN

Domei

BERNE, December 18.—According to reports received here today from London, competent quarters here have reached the conclusion that a collapse of the British front in Malaya is imminent as the full might of Japan's armed forces have crushed British forces in the Kedah region and have compelled the enemy to break its lines and retreat rapidly to the south. Japanese forces are advancing rapidly in the central part of Malaya as the battle for the possession of the strategic peninsula continues, these quarters said.

BRITISH ADMIT PENANG EVACUATION

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The British army has been obliged to evacuate the important island of Penang, off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East has announced, according to a report received here from New Delhi today. Next to Singapore, Penang is the most important outpost of the British Empire in the Straits Settlements.

BRITISH RETREAT TO KRIAN RIVER

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—British military authorities in London have confirmed reports that British troops in the Kedah sector, on the Malay Peninsula have retreated under heavy Japanese fire to the Krian River which forms the southern boundary of Kedah Province, according to a dispatch received here today from the British capital.

The retreat was ordered in view of Japanese successes in the entire northwestern region of the Malay Peninsula and the eviction of British troops from Penang Island, the report said.

Admitting superior Japanese military tactics in the Malay fighting, the British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radio broadcast intercepted here today, said one-man Japanese tanks and dive-bombers are pushing the British forces steadily southward along the peninsula. The Japanese in reducing British positions employ dive-bombers to blast openings into defense lines, through which one-man tanks dash, pushing spearheads deep into British ry, the BBC broadcast said.

U.S. Thinks Soviets To Come to Terms Within One Week

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—United States official circles are believing that the Soviet Union will after all transfer air bases in Siberia to the United States, and furthermore a certain section thinks that the question among the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union would be settled within one week, according to a report from Washington. Concerning the said transfer of air bases in Siberia, there is brought no pressure on the Soviet Union, and if the Soviet Union realizes that such a step would invite Japan's attack on the Soviets and also bring bad effect on the Soviet resistance against Germany, it is said that the settlement of the question of transferring air bases would be postponed. It is because the United States is fully agreeing with the Soviets that the most urgent question for the Soviets now is to prevent the offensive by Germany.

SHIGEMITSU NAMED NEW NANKING ENVOY

Ambassador to London Succeeds Honda Who Wants Relief From Illness

AT PRESENT IN CAPITAL

Appointment Is Formally Approved at Meeting of Cabinet Friday

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, now in Tokyo, Friday was appointed Ambassador to the National Government of China, Nanking, succeeding Ambassador Kumataro Honda, the first diplomatic envoy to that regime, whose retirement from his post at his own request was announced at the same time.

The new Ambassador is 54 years old. Among diplomats who started the diplomatic career with Mr. Shigemitsu are the former Ambassador to Poland, Shuichi Sakoh, the former Ambassador to Washington, Kensuke Horinouchi, the former Ambassador to Brazil, Kazue Kuwashima and others. He is one year senior to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in diplomatic services. Before he was appointed Ambassador to London, he was Ambassador to Moscow.

It is well known Mr. Shigemitsu while Minister to China in 1932 after the termination of the Shanghai showdown, was wounded by a bomb thrown by a Chosenese on the day of the Emperor's birthday anniversary at Shanghai and had one of his legs amputated. In this incident, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, then Commander of the Third Fleet, General Baron Yoshinori Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Shanghai, and others also were severely wounded.

Between 1933 and 1936 he was Foreign Vice-Minister. When Koki Hirota was Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu was appointed Ambassador to Moscow. It was in September, 1938, when he was transferred to the post of Ambassador to London, which post he had held to date. Ambassador Shigemitsu came back home from the British capital last July.

The outgoing Ambassador Honda was taken ill by a malady known as the "Yangtze dysentery", while he was at Nanking, and on his return here late in November tendered his resignation. Foreign Minister Togo, the Miyako reports, had been hoping that Ambassador Honda could go back to his post on recovery, considering his exploits in connection with the growth of the Nanking regime, but, as his illness shows no satisfactory progress, the Foreign Minister finally has accepted Ambassador Honda's resignation.

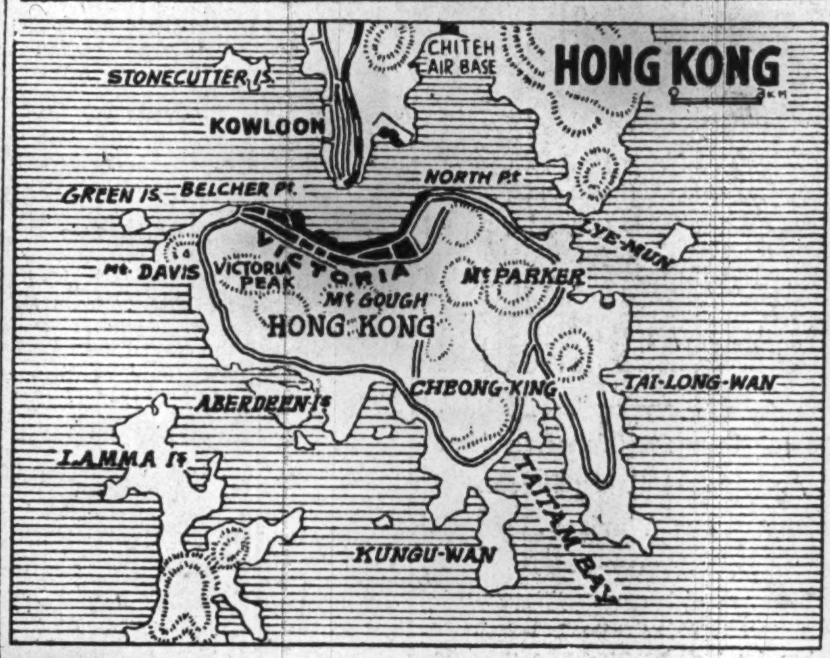
Ambassador Shigemitsu has been selected as a result. His appointment formally was approved at Friday's Cabinet meeting. More than three persons, the Miyako points out, were selected as candidates for the post. Taking into the reckoning Mr. Shigemitsu's diplomatic ability, Foreign Minister Togo has asked for his services, which Mr. Shigemitsu accepted with pleasure.

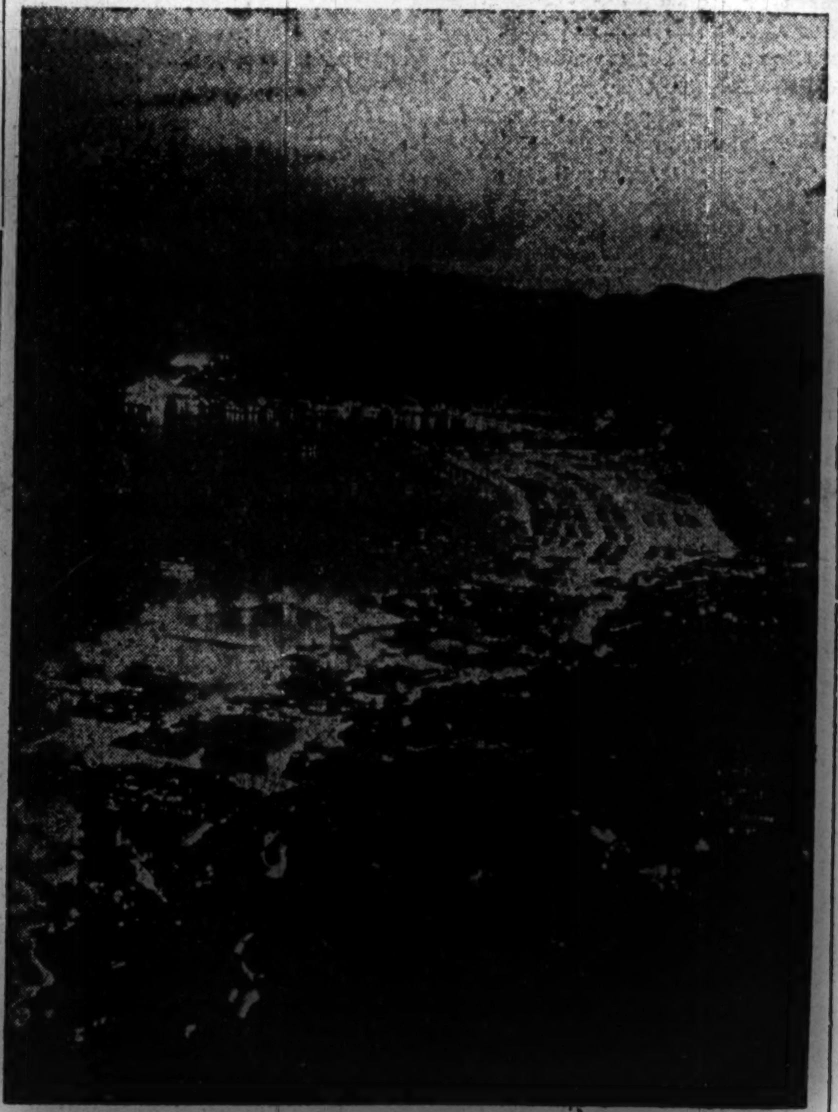
P.I. House Shortage

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—The mass flight of civilians from Manila has resulted in a serious housing shortage in the suburban areas to which they fled, it was reported here from Manila today.

The Siege of Hongkong Begins





After a martial but none the least noble gesture of the Japanese forces to ask Hongkong to surrender had been refused, the Imperial forces instantly started their drive to bring the British outpost to their knees. Already Japanese forces have made successful landings on Hongkong thinking nothing of the withering enemy fire. The outpost is now enveloped in flames. Above is a map of Hongkong and its relation to Kowloon less than a mile away which is now in Japanese hands. Below is the city itself illumined at night.

Army's Brilliant Malay Landing Operation Described by Domei Scribe Back From Front

A vivid eye-witness account of the military operations put up by the Japanese Imperial Forces in and around the Malay Peninsula inclusive of the forced landings at Kota Bharu at dawn on December 8 maneuvered before an incessant barrage of enemy fire was related on Friday by Masaru Hosokawa, an airman of the Domei News Agency, who had just returned home from an undisclosed place in Malaya.

In recounting his harrowing experiences, Mr. Hosokawa, who arrived at a certain point in Malaya on the morning of December 10 to arrange communication connections between the peninsula and Japan, highly praised the Japanese forces for their undaunted spirit manifested by successful clean-ups in the regions infested by the enemy.

A running account of his observation of the landing in Malaya of the Imperial troops is as follows:

"At 1 a.m. on December 8, a flotilla of small transport boats carrying Japanese troops were heading for the Kota Bharu coast. Under the moonlit sky, many tochkas and innumerable barbed wire fences were established by the enemy to check the advance of our troops through the Thai border. As our boats gradually neared the coast, a sudden firing came from the enemy positions. It was apparent that the enemy caught sight of us under the light of the moon. Suddenly, all tochkas so far visible were presently wrapped up in powder smoke as our forces counter-attacked them.

"Soon a few enemy planes which hurriedly flew from a nearby airfield began to drop bombs. Yet in spite of that, our troops advanced dauntlessly. Meanwhile, our transports were not idle for they managed to break through all the enemy's defense lines. As the boats neared the coast, officers and men left their vessels to wade to the shore through the shallow water in the face of terrific enemy gunfire.

"Subsequently, close fighting occurred between the landing forces and the enemy who stuck to their positions tenaciously and staged all possible resistance. A scene I shall never forget to my dying days is that presently I saw groups of our death defying soldiers advancing to the firing tochkas and stuffing the loopholes with their own bodies in order to silence them.

"Thus, after a series of fierce fighting, the landings were effected at around sunrise. Everywhere, I saw heavy damages were done to Kota Bharu for enemy corpses were scattered here and there in broad daylight. Also, peace reigned once again for all the enemy planes except those shot down by our air forces failed to engage our airmen."

N.Y. AIR ALARM INFERIOR

City Must Be Better Prepared, Says Mayor

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, has declared that the city must have a better anti-air raid system in order to be prepared to defend itself from air attack, it was reported here from the American metropolis today.

Mr. LaGuardia was said to have made this statement after a test alarm proved New York's air raid alarm system to be a failure.

Roosevelt Confers With Army and Navy Chiefs at Capital

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—President Roosevelt at the White House tonight held a conference of his military and naval chiefs, it is reported from Washington. Participating in the discussions were Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, General George Catlett Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleets, Major-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

TOGO VOICES AMITY TOWARD S. AMERICA

Foreign Minister Gives Message of Friendship to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru

CLARIFIES WAR OBJECTIVE

Says Real Aim to Destroy U.S.-Britain Evils Causing World Chaos

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo sent a message of friendship to the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru Thursday for clarifying the real purpose of Japan in commencing the present War of Greater East Asia, it was announced by the Foreign Office Friday. The message was submitted to the Foreign Ministers of those four Governments through Japanese diplomatic representatives in the respective countries.

As the message explained, its purpose was to dispel various propaganda reports that have been circulated by the United States and Great Britain for bringing pressure on Central and South American countries, in their attempt to influence them toward their side and also to stimulate sentiment against Japan.

S. America Watched

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, much attention has been directed to the attitude of Central and South American countries. Of those Central and South American nations, Dominica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador sided with the United States and the British Empire, and declared war against Japan. Panama and Cuba declared that they are in hostility with Japan. Mexico and Colombia severed diplomatic relations with Japan. Only Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru have taken cautious steps, and only frozen Japanese assets, despite the pressure from the United States and the British Empire.

Yet the United States has intensified its attitude of causing economic pressure and military threat upon those countries, and it is observed that the main object of holding the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, next, is for forcing those four countries to join the anti-Axis front. Furthermore, the United States and Great Britain have mobilized every propaganda facility to broadcast that Japan has some ambition regarding South American countries. It is for the object of preventing such intrigues that the Government of Japan has issued the message of friendship to those four nations and explained the real intention in waging the Greater East Asia War.

Message in Entirety Follows

The message of Foreign Minister Togo to the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Chile as announced by the Foreign Office December 19 follows:

"Propaganda stories have been spread through the American and British news agencies representing Japan as if she had some ulterior designs toward the South American countries in connection with the present War of Greater East Asia. The real purpose of Japan in having commenced the present war against the United States and the British Empire is to eliminate the Anglo-American influences, which have been the motive force for disturbing stability of East Asia, and thereby to insure the existence and security of Japan herself, and at the same time to realize stability and posperity in East Asia and, furthermore, to contribute toward peace of the world. Therefore, Japan entertains no evil designs whatever toward the

(Continued on Page 2)

Most of Crown Colony In Japanese Hands After Landing

NEW GUINEA RAIDED

Domei

KOWLOON, December 19.—The main force of Japanese troops which landed on Hongkong early this morning after defeating enemy forces at various places, occupied Hongkong's strategic forts placing the greater part of the city under Japanese control at 11 a.m. today. The remaining enemy forces are now being heavily bombed by the Japanese Army Air Force.

With successful landing of crack units of the Japanese expeditionary forces on several points of Hongkong Island shortly before 10 p.m. yesterday, the Rising Sun flag is now flying over the port city, which has been one of the bases for British aggression in East Asia for the past 100 years.

The Japanese forces which successfully landed on Hongkong in the face of the enemy last night are now fighting with the remaining enemy forces in order to completely occupy the city.

Previous to the successful landing, Japanese forces last night concentrated on the Chiteh airfield and near the Kowloon Cement Factory and waited for an order. Upon receiving the order to land on Hongkong, the Noguchi and other units swiftly started sailing from the Kowloon shore to the Crown Colony. Learning the approach of Japanese forces, British troops fiercely started firing upon Japanese troops, but their stubborn resistance was crushed and the Noguchi unit landed on Hongkong and occupied Jardine Hill, 1,400 feet above sea level.

Following the first landing of the Noguchi unit, others also successfully landed at various points.

FATE OF HONGKONG IS ADMITTED

DOMEI

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—As Japanese forces have opened fire on the last British stronghold in China with a devastating concentration of death and destruction from the air, land and sea, a British Broadcasting Corporation radio report intercepted here today admitted that "the fate of Hongkong now is sealed."

The Japanese have gained complete mastery of the air and no help whatever can be expected now from the United States, the report said, adding, a "death sentence has been passed upon Hongkong."

The only question now is just how much of the original city has been left intact, the report stated.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, December 19.—Japanese aircraft yesterday raided Dutch New Guinea and also heavily bombed Serang Island, to the west in the Banda Sea, according to reports received here from Batavia today.

Australian military authorities yesterday reported Japanese Navy planes yesterday flew over the Bismarck Archipelago, it is learned here.

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB ILOILO

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 19.—According to information available here from Manila, the Japanese Air Force fiercely bombed enemy strategic points in Iloilo, Panay Island, in the Philippines, for 30 minutes from 1:05 p.m. yesterday. Concerning the bombing, the Philippines defense authorities announced that, as the result of Japanese aerial attacks, considerable damages were suffered. Iloilo is the third largest city in the Philippines and is known as a shipping center for sugar.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The United States High Command in the Philippines today announced that Japanese warplanes yesterday severely assaulted Nichols Field, on Luzon, a Manila dispatch received here reports.

Only 300 out of 800 persons aboard the 1,881-ton Philippine vessel Corregidor were saved when the ship struck a mine and sank, it was reported here from Manila today.

GOEBBELS PRAISES JAPAN'S VICTORIES

German Press Goes Wild Over Japanese Naval Victory in Battle of Hawaii

USES BANNER HEADLINES

Roosevelt and Knox Blamed For Pearl Harbor Debacle, Not Kimmel or Martin

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, writing in the Das Reich, today lauded the brilliant victories of Japanese forces and the spirit of the Japanese nation. Dr. Goebbels said, the overwhelming defeat of the United States and Britain was the result of their underestimating Japan's strength.

The glorious victories gained by Japanese forces is vivid proof of the spirit of the Japanese nation, he said.

Japan, like its Allies, Germany and Italy, is fighting for the guarantee of the right for survival, Dr. Goebbels declared.

Hails Nippon Victories

Latest reports of continued Japanese naval and air successes were received enthusiastically throughout the Reich as the vernaculars today devoted entire front pages to the Japanese annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet.

Berlin newspapers were emblazoned with glaring headlines that the mighty United States Pacific Fleet and air force had been smashed by the Japanese.

Examples of some of the headlines read, "Tokyo Tears to Pieces American Attempts to Patch over Losses," "Roosevelt's Lies Confuted," and "Hongkong under Heaviest Drum Fire."

Great importance was attached to the Japanese victory in the Battle of Hawaii because it has become clear which way the war in the Pacific will turn.

Meanwhile, the Allegemeine Zeitung asserted that although President Roosevelt is expected to be able to deceive temporarily the American people by admitting minor losses, the elimination of the United States Naval power in the first stage of the war by the Japanese soon will be known by them.

Roosevelt, Knox Blamed

The dismissal of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Major-General Frederick Martin as the Commander of the United States Air Force stationed in Hawaii goes far beyond military measures as they are being punished for mistakes made by the Washington Administration, the diplomatic correspondent of the official German News Agency declared today.

In other words, the commentator said, this means that Admiral Kimmel and Major-General Martin are being sacrificed so that President Roosevelt and Colonel Knox will be able to escape from their responsibility for the Hawaiian debacle.

The Americans are doing exactly what they blamed the British for doing, the writer continued, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill was guided by similar motives when he recently relieved Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham from his post.

The commentator said that "we would have to wait and see whether President Roosevelt will inform the American public of his true motives for dismissing Admiral Kimmel and Major-General Martin."

On the other hand, the D.N.B. writer pointed out, if rumors are spread that Kimmel and Martin were charged with having failed to perform their duty in defending Hawaii, it is an open admission that the President and the Secretary of Navy had considered the United States in a state of war with Japan for quite some time, before the actual Japanese attack took place on Pearl Harbor.

In the face of danger, the American people are faced with having to make a choice between incapable administrators and incapable military officers, the commentator concluded.

German Press Jubilant

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 19.—Germany is enthusiastic about the latest reports from Tokyo on the Japanese successes. The papers used their biggest available types for the headlines announcing the destruction of the U.S. Pacific fleet. "The U.S. Pacific fleet and Air Force smashed in Hawaii by Japanese"; or "Tokyo Tears to Pieces American Attempts to Hide Losses" or "Roosevelt's Lies Confuted". These are some of the headlines of the Berlin evening papers. Everybody in Germany knows the gigantic importance of this victory at Hawaii not only for the further war in the Pacific but, beyond this, for the further course of the war on all oceans.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gave expression to this by stating that the "U.S. naval power has been eliminated already on the first day of the war. President Roosevelt expected to be able to deceive the American people by partly admitting the losses but the Japanese are working more thoroughly. First the news about the sinking of these many ships dropped in. Then reconnaissance planes confirmed these reports. The catastrophe of the U.S. fleet is in reality far bigger than has been anticipated at first by Japan herself."

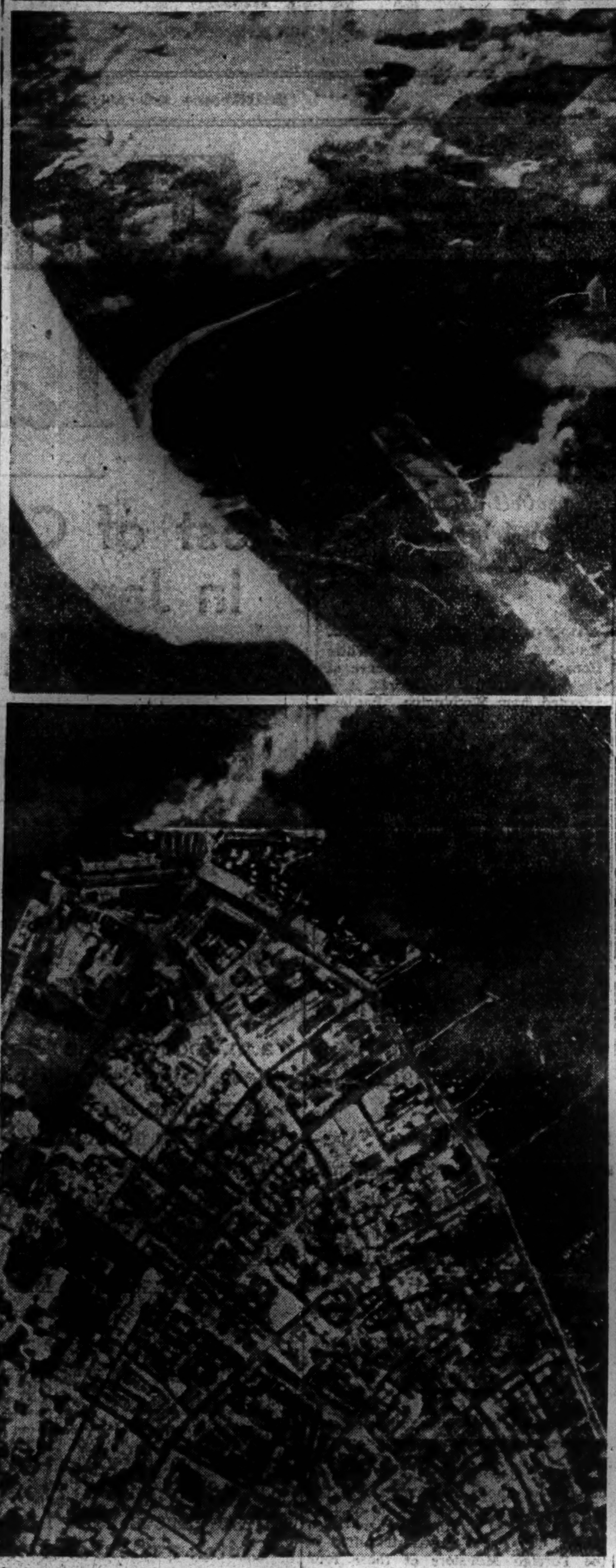
The Berlin papers in their comments particularly stressed the careful wording of the first Japanese reports about this battle. The correction of the report concerning the fate of the allegedly sunken airplane carrier, moreover, proved that the Japanese Command was extremely correct and careful in its reports. The papers further emphasized that another sign for the correctness of the Japanese reports was the fact that since 10 days nothing had been heard regarding the U.S. Pacific fleet. The U.S. warships appeared nowhere in action.

CORRECTION

The statement that the occupation of Timor by the enemy troops would not affect the status of Macao was underlined by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information at Friday's meeting of foreign press correspondents. He also added that there has been no official report of enemy occupation of that territory. By this statement, it was obvious that he did not mean Japanese occupation of Timor when he made the above statement.

Extreme gratification for the cordial treatment given to the enemy nationals was expressed by many, among whom was Mr. Butrick, American Counselor in Peking—not Chungking. The spokesman added that the American Counselor in Peking expressed his desire to communicate with his Government by some means that the American Embassy staff is being treated well.

Easy Marks for Wild Eagles



Kota Bharu airfield in the Malay Peninsula was levelled to the ground by the fierce and accurate bombings of the Japanese Army planes. The picture above shows the runway of the airfield burning after being visited by the Japanese warplanes. The streets of Georgetown on Penang Island, probably with some fancy English names are being wiped out from the surface of the earth by dare-devil Japanese Army planes. The picture (below) is how the streets look to the Japanese airmen, but though minute as they may present themselves they have not escaped the terrible destruction of the Wild Eagles. (Both photos taken by an unnamed unit of the Army Air Force and rushed to Tokyo by air)

Youth Corps to Stage Patriotic Parade To Express Thanks to Fighting Forces

With the view to solidifying the home defense front and also to express their gratitude to the Imperial forces at the front, 2,000 representatives of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps with a membership of 15,000,000 young men and women on its roster will stage a mammoth parade on Tokyo streets on December 22.

According to plans already formulated, these representatives under the leadership of Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, concurrently the president of the corps, will hold religious rites in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine prior to the parade.

The meeting is scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. at which time a resolution will be passed by the members to pray for a victory of the Imperial forces. Subsequently, Rear-Admiral Rokuzo Uike will lecture to the assemblage by enlightening them on the naval needs of the country.

In the afternoon, part of the assembled youths will move to the Meiji Shrine to offer their prayers for the success of the Imperial forces. Meanwhile, others will proceed to the War and Navy Ministries, to convey to the authorities the resolution of expressing thanks to the men and officers now fighting for the Imperial cause.

The majority of the assemblage, in the meantime, will start on their parade through the main streets of the capital. The procession including some young women will first parade to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, where after paying homage to the Palace, they will sing the national anthem and shout banzai. Thereafter, the procession will proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine where it will disband at 4 p.m.

U.S. ARMY PLANE MISSING

Major-General Dargue Said Among Passengers

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—A United States army plane on trans-continental flight carrying high ranking army officers is reported by the United States War Department as missing since December 12, according to a report received here from Washington via Amsterdam.

Among the passengers of the missing plane are Major-General Herbert Dargue, commander of the 18th Wing of the Army Air Corps since 1938, and seven other officers, including Colonel Bundy Charles and Lieutenant-Colonel George Richer of the War Department, the report said.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

WEAPONS FOR GAS CAPTURED IN GUAM

Domei Suggests America Had Anticipated Using Poisonous Warfare

Discovery of large quantities of poison gas weapons among the booty taken by the Japanese who got into Guam Island is disclosed in a joint statement which came out at 5 p.m. Friday from the Army and Navy Sections of the Imperial Headquarters. The statement read:

"The Imperial Army and Navy, acting swiftly, have seized the whole of a large quantity of poison gas weapons which had been kept in readiness on Guam Island. There is no trace of the enemy having employed these extremely inhumane weapons which are interdicted by international law."

Domei said this in comment on the statement:

"Simultaneously with Japan's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire on December 8, the Imperial Army and Navy carried out air raids on Guam Island. In these attacks considerable damage was inflicted on military establishments.

"Following up the raids, Army and naval forces, working in close cooperation, effected a surprise landing on the island at daylight on December 10.

"In the course of the day the naval units completely occupied Alra port and the Army force Agana, capital of the island. Among the booty taken by the Japanese forces was a large quantity of poison gas weapons.

"Thanks to the swift action of the Imperial forces these prohibited weapons fell into Japanese hands before they were employed by the enemy.

"The presence of poison gas weapons among the trophies of the Japanese who have moved into the island will enable an idea to be drawn as to the American conception of humanity. There is no doubt that these horrible weapons from the point of view of humanity were intended for use against the Japanese."

VICE-ADMIRAL HARA NAMED AS CHIEF OF NEW BOARD

General Headquarters for Wartime Shipping Administration Created

Regulations concerning the Marine Affairs Board, which has been founded as General Headquarters for the wartime shipping administration, were promulgated Friday, going into effect simultaneously. Considering the importance of the Board's mission, the Government appointed Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, as its Director-General. Josuke Yasuda, Director of the Shipping Bureau of the Communications Ministry, was appointed assistant Director-General.

The Board consists of the General Affairs Board Department, Navigation Department, Shipping Department, Seamen's Department, and Marine Route Department. Regionally, the Board is divided into the Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau, Sapporo Marine Affairs Bureau, Kobe Marine Affairs Bureau and Moji Marine Affairs Bureau. Rear-Admiral Seisaku Wakabayashi was appointed Director of the Seamen's Department, one of the most important departments. Vice-Admiral Hara is on the active service and has been serving in the Naval General Staff Office. The Marine Affairs Board is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry. All the higher mercantile marine schools and ordinary mercantile marine schools have been placed under control of the new Board from that of the Education Ministry.

U.S. Debts Increase

Domei

BERNE, December 18.—The United States public debt this year has reached the unprecedented total of $57,000,000,000 due to defense outlays, an increase of $12,500,000,000 over the 1940 figure of $44,500,000,000, according to Washington reports received here today.

MACAO OCCUPATION DENIED BY PORTUGAL

Expresses Dissatisfaction Over Anglo-U.S. Attempt to Drag Lisbon Into War

REUTERS RESPONSIBLE

Government Also Bitterly Resents Taking of Timor by Dutch, Australians

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Authoritative quarters today denied emphatically British and American allegations that Japanese troops have occupied the Portuguese possession of Macao, opposite Hongkong, and expressed deep dissatisfaction over British and American attempts to force Portugal's participation in the war against the Axis Powers.

The false reports circulated by Reuters News Agency that the Japanese Army has occupied Macao was regarded by the same quarters as clumsy propaganda attempts to cloak the illegal action of Australian and Dutch forces which yesterday invaded the Portuguese island of Timor.

Portugal Resents Timor Loss

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—The Government, expressing bitter resentment upon learning that the combined forces of Australia and the Netherlands East Indies occupied Timor on December 17, has convoked today an emergency session of its Parliament.

Although communications between Portugal and Timor have been very slow due to the Australian-Dutch Indies occupation, the Government is expected to take immediate action against the Democracies upon receiving full information as to the British move.

The Portuguese have disapproved bitterly of this act, it was said. Meanwhile, sentiment against the British has continued to mount while relations between Japan and Portugal are expected to become better.

Spain Said Concerned

Domei

MADRID, December 18.—The Government is viewing with deep concern the landing yesterday on Timor Island by joint Australian and Dutch East Indies troops, as Spain is signatory to a pact of mutual assistance with Portugal, it was reliably learned today.

The Government is said to be seriously studying whether Spain will be bound to carry out the stipulations of the pact because of British-Dutch action.

Well-informed observers believe that the Government will clarify its attitude soon and will announce a policy of neutrality with regard to the war in the Pacific.

Portugal's Neutrality Violated

D.N.B.

LISBON, December 18.—Portugal's neutrality was again violated by a British military plane which flew over Portuguese sovereign territory.

The airplane in question was a twin-motored British bomber which on account of motor trouble had to make a forced landing at Santare, some 80 kilometers North of Lisbon. After the landing the crew succeeded in setting the plane afire before the Portuguese authorities had been able to confiscate it. The crew had had orders to fly the plane from England to Gibraltar and was interned by the Portuguese authorities.

HAVANA ACCORD CITED

Argentine Paper Says Pacific War Hasn't Menaced Continent

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 19.—"We must never forget that the Havana agreements wanted to keep war away from the American continent," writes the Argentine paper La Fronda, usually acting as Government organ, while discussing the coming conference at Rio de Janeiro.

"We must also not forget that in reality war has not yet reached the American continent and the present fighting between Japan and America is taking place in the Pacific and they are fighting for the Pacific possessions of the United States. This fact will have to serve the Rio Conference as basis."

British Check Americans

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—It has been announced officially in London that all United States citizens over 15 years of age residing in British territory must present themselves to the nearest police station to register, according to a report received here from the British capital today.

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APPROPRIATIONS SET ONLY FOR WAR AIM

Government Decides on Supplementary Budget Plan for Coming Diet

TO ADHERE TO PRIORITY

Would Concentrate on Undertakings Indispensable for Current Situation

The Government would appropriate only for those undertakings which are considered indispensable for the attainment of the objectives of the current war, according to a policy decided on by the Cabinet Friday morning regarding the formulation of the supplementary budget plan, which is to be submitted to the forthcoming 79th session of the Imperial Diet. The Cabinet decision includes the following points:

To Follow Priority

I. In drawing up the supplementary budget plan to be introduced to the Diet at its 79th session the priority principle will be followed in a most strict manner in view of the situation confronting the nation today. Under the principle, the budget plan would be formulated in such a way as to concentrate appropriations on those undertakings indispensable for the attainment of the objectives of the current war, giving particular consideration to the requirements of goods, materials, capital and labor. Accordingly, estimates on both General and Special Accounts shall be made along the following lines:

(1) Limiting their estimates to those under No. 1 supplementary budget plan for both the present and next fiscal years, all departments of the Government shall submit their respective additional demands to the Finance Ministry by 24th of this month.

(2) Appropriations under the supplementary budget plans shall be restricted to the obligatory expenditures or items which fall under the following categories and which are truly urgent and also are certainly materialized:

For Military Affairs

(a) Undertakings which are inseparably allied with the military affairs.

(b) Undertakings urgent and effective in connection with the air-defense facilities.

(c) Undertakings indispensable for the enforcement of the National General Mobilization plan.

(d) Expenses for the ensuring of the food supply and the maintenance of the minimum wartime living standard for the people.

Even items falling under either of the foregoing categories shall not receive appropriations unless their effective results are speedily realizable. Even a going undertaking shall not receive appropriation unless it can be accomplished within three years hence.

(3) Reserve funds may be set up if necessary, in order satisfactorily to enforce urgent wartime measures.

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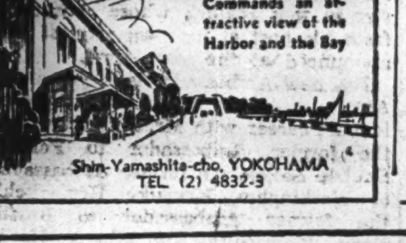

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Togo Voices Amity Toward S. America

(Continued From Page 1)

South American countries. I believe that your Government and people will not be influenced by malicious propaganda of the United States and the British Empire. I have the honor again to inform your Government, in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government, that the policy of the Japanese Government to maintain and promote friendly relations with your country remains absolutely unchanged."

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CHANCE NOW COMES TO SQUASH ENEMY

Chinese People Can Help Japan In War of Greater East Asia

During the first World War the Chinese people had a chance to free themselves from the domination of America and Britain but it was swayed by the chicanery of the Anglo-Saxons and thus lost the golden chance. And now another chance presents itself and the Chinese people must take full grasp of it to smash the inimical white rule to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

This appeal to the Chinese people was made by the Central China Daily News in an editorial of December 12. The translation of the article follows:

Since the middle of the 19th Century the British and American aggressors have trodden the countries of East Asia under their iron heels. Seventy years ago, Japan struggled hard and succeeded in freeing herself from the yoke of Britain and the United States by developing her science in a very short period. Later on, she defeated Czarist Russia, administering the first heavy blow to the British and American aggression. One hundred years ago, China started a movement to check the British aggression. However, as the Chinese at that time failed to understand the actual situation, their efforts to drive out the British aggression resulted only in the tightening of the British hold on China. Forty years ago, we started a second struggle but as our strength was insufficient and as we made too many enemies, we suffered a crushing defeat. Since then, our country has been an Anglo-American colony both in an economic and in a cultural sense.

Must Understand Role

During the present second world war, we must have a clear understanding of the present situation. We must fight on in order to free ourselves from British and American oppression. Japan, Germany and Italy have joined hands to lead the world, especially Europe and Asia, to overthrow the British and American oppression. With this as the common goal, the peoples of East Asia, including the Chinese, should fight on the same front with Japan, Germany and Italy for the emancipation of the world. This is a war of all the oppressed peoples of the world against Britain and the United States. All those peoples, who desire to free themselves from British and American oppression, cannot evade their immediate responsibility of joining this war against Britain and America.

Among the peoples of East Asia, the Chinese and the Japanese comprise the strongest motive power of the emancipation movement. Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his lectures on Pan-Asianism told us that the Chinese and Japanese peoples must cooperate in working for the emancipation of the people of Asia. President Wang Ching-wei said: "We are determined to share sufferings and hardships with Japan. In accordance with this firm and unchangable policy we shall face the crisis." This indicates clearly what attitude we should adopt at the present time. We should "cooperate with Japan at all times and on all occasions" so that our common goal can be fulfilled.

If we mean to fulfil this pledge, we must do our duty. That is to say, we must bring about complete peace between China and Japan before we can have sufficient strength to cooperate with Japan in working for the emancipation for all the peoples of Asia. At this time when Japan is taking definite actions to drive out the British and American aggressive forces, the Chungking regime has not yet awakened and continues to be the willing tool of Britain and America. The enslavement of Chungking by Britain and America is a disgrace to the Chinese nation. Our immediate problem is therefore how to bring about nation-wide peace so that China may become stronger in the present struggle for emancipation and may fulfil her duty in this titanic struggle.

Much Work to Perform

We do not mean to say however that before the realization of nation-wide peace China's cooperation with Japan will be reduced in any way. Before the attainment of nation-wide peace we have also much work to perform. Firstly, we must establish real peace in the peace zones so that our people in the war zones as well as in those areas under Chungking's control may come to the peace areas, and, as a result, the roving bandits in Chungking will find no room for existence. In other words, we must redouble our efforts to carry out the Rural Pacification Campaign so that peace and order may be completely restored in the peace areas. This will make it possible for us to increase our production and conserve our natural resources, which will, in turn, increase our strength for cooperating with Japan in this gigantic struggle for the emancipation of the peoples of Asia. Progress of this Campaign will help to bring about nation-wide peace.

Secondly, in trying to increase production we need more capital. Since the outbreak of war between Japan, on the one hand, and Britain and America, on the other, it seems more difficult to find any way for the investment of Shanghai's idle capital. As a matter of fact, however, there are immense possibilities in this regard, though the capitalists cannot see them, and that is the numerous reconstruction enterprises in the peace areas. We must encourage the remittance of more money from Shanghai to the peace areas and transform the idle capital. By promoting production and reconstruction in the peace areas, we shall have prosperity. This is what we cannot overlook in our struggle for national emancipation.

We must realize our responsibility in this gigantic struggle for the emancipation of the peoples of Asia. We cannot simply wait to enjoy what others may obtain for us. We must do our part, shoulder our responsibility and redouble our efforts!

Downed British Flier

A British flight officer who was shot down by a Japanese warship is shown being treated for wounds by an attentive Japanese doctor. His wounds bandaged, he is shown below penning some lines on his brush with the Japanese Navy.

British Air Officer Downed by Japanese Impressed With Might of Imperial Navy

A British flight officer, whose plane was downed by the Japanese in the Malay Peninsula on December 8, was taken prisoner and taken to a Japanese base.

His first impression of the Japanese Navy, as given to a reporter of the Yomiuri, after he had received medical treatment for a bruised thumb and a sprained ankle, was that the Japanese Navy was brave and kind.

The British officer, whose name was given as Boden, 23 years old and a flight Lieutenant, was picked up by a Japanese warship as he was floating on the sea after he had escaped from his plane which had been shot down along with a number of others in a battle with fighters which were escorting a large group of transports bearing troops which landed on the coast of the Malay Peninsula in the face of enemy fire on December 8.

The prisoner was taken to a base where a room was placed at his disposal as it was found that he had suffered a bruised thumb and a sprained right ankle and he was placed under the care of a naval surgeon.

The reporter of the Yomiuri was allowed by the commandant of the base to interview the war prisoner.

Born in Canada

He learned from the war prisoner that the latter, who was born in Ottawa, Canada on October 9, 1908, was enrolled in the British air force following his graduation from a middle school.

The prisoner, as he told the reporter, has a mother who is living in a town in Yorkshire, England.

The prisoner gave the following account of the crash of his plane:

"I was flying like a man in a dream. I was going to fly at a low altitude, but my plane was hit by a machine-gun from a Japanese vessel below. In a moment the machine crashed into the sea.

"I succeeded in extricating myself from the machine as it hit the surface of the sea. I found a piece of a broken wing, and clinging to it I was able to float for about 24 hours.

"My companion in arms, who was with me for some time after the crash, had been drowned.

"I don't know how I was rescued. When I regained consciousness, I found myself on board a Japanese vessel."

The prisoner declined to give the name of his comrade.

Prisoner Is Secretive

Neither did he give any answer to a question from the reporter about the manner in which men of his air corps are put to training.

He was asked to give his opinion of the Japanese navy.

His prompt reply was.

"It is strong, by far stronger than I was made to believe it is. I am sure that the Japanese and British navies are the strongest in the world.

"The Japanese Navy is brave. At the same time it is kind. I am grateful to the Japanese Navy for the kindness shown by it to me, a war prisoner, the kindness expected of a true worrior."

Large tears were observed by the reporter in the prisoner's eyes as he was asked to comment on the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse by the Japanese Navy.

After a silence, he scrowled the following on a piece of paper he got from the reporter:

"Humans are in their happiest moment when they are in a stupendous struggle. This is my view on war."

LISBON SERVICE DROPPED

U.S. Export Line Suspends Trans-Atlantic Line

Transocean

LISBON, December 11.—The American Export Line will suspend its shipping service between New York and Lisbon, it was announced here yesterday.

The Export Line steamer Excambion will leave Lisbon Friday, taking the employes of the Lisbon office of the Export Line.

The Excambion will be the last ship of the American shipping company to leave Lisbon.

ABCD ENCIRCLEMENT NOW CHANGES TO JGI

Plans Not Perfected but Japan, Germany, Italy Rushing for Its Completion

The ABCD encirclement line, which had been widely publicized, has been replaced by a new one called JGI. The world stage has changed overnight. This part of the world is firmly entrenched by the new encirclement camp. So says Teiichi Muto, editor of the Hochi. "Although the encirclement has yet to be perfected, Japan Germany and Italy are rushing its completion, which requires time." He said, "A lion kills an oxen in a usual way. It throws itself on the victim and, when the latter finds itself unwieldy with the attack, the lion sinks its teeth into the neck of the oxen, thus ending its life.

"This same progress must be taken by the nation in war. Crush the enemy's main strength and then the situation will be calmed. Then there will be nothing to fear. The Japanese have cut off the tropical resources route against the United States Before the fall of Manila and Singapore, the United States had its supply route from the southern Pacific intercepted. This means the United States' economic blockade on Japan has been reversed.

Britain Frontal Enemy

Regarding the significance of the present war, the same writer has written the following article:

"The present war is a world war against the United States and Britain since Germany and Italy joined with Japan. In my book four years ago I said in the foreword, 'We have made Britain our frontal enemy. We must cause all nations under British persecution for 100 years to be unified in a war on that country. We foresee a world war against Britain.'

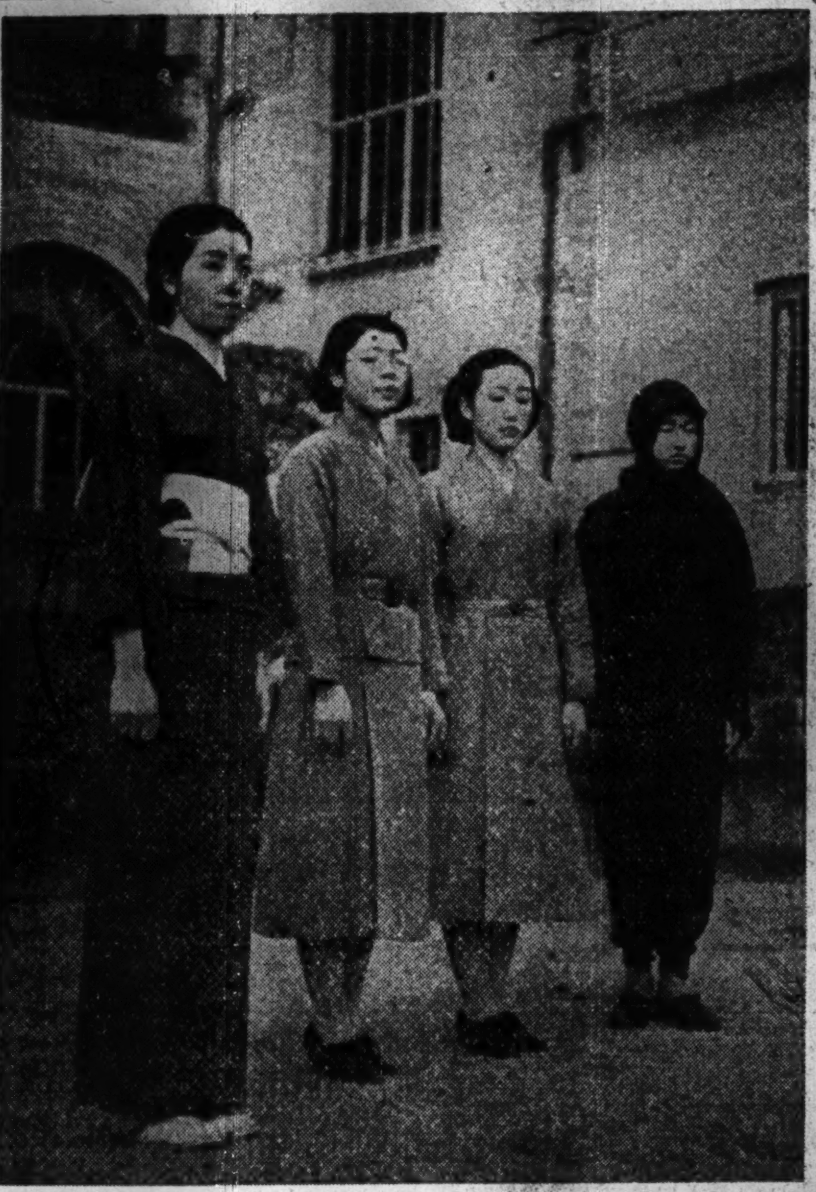
"Later, this situation developed into a war on the United States and Britain and has been culminated in the War of Greater East Asia. Nothing has satisfied me more than this, when I saw my prediction realized. Out of my indignation over this world aggressor-friend Britain, I again wrote a book entitled 'Down With Britain' in the same year, of 1937. I wrote its introductory remark, learning the fall of Nanking in the China affair. I said in that:

British World Problem

"'I am confident that the present world problem is the British problem. The longer the British world domination lasts, the gloomier will be the world situation. There will be no dawn over the globe unless Britain's sun is set. No time, therefore, will be more serious and important for Japan to make determination than at present. With courage I recommend my book.'"

"As long as Germany was concentrating on chastisement of the Soviet Union with Britain in its background, Japan had to subjugate the United States and Britain singly. This was not necessarily advantageous for Japan. However, Chancellor Hitler, who is very sagacious in prying over opportunity, has stood up impressively. to cooperate with Japan, when this country started an expedition for chastising the United States and Britain. It is supposed Germany will renew its efforts on its southern front, namely, southwestern Asia. If so, Japan will be placed in a better position in smashing the common enemies of the Axis countries. This will be the best time for the Axis Powers to subjugate the Anglo-Saxon race."

Clothes as Befit Times



The Japanese as a whole and women in particular today and in the future do not need any costume of impractical use. At the instance of the Welfare Ministry, noted designers of female costumes including Mrs. Kotaka Otsuma, principal of the technical school bearing her name, Mrs. Tora Fujita, Mrs. Tomi Shimizu and others, in cooperation with the Ministry and Education Ministry have worked out appropriate designs for women's clothing. Four different types have been produced and these will be encouraged to be worn by women to meet the present and future conditions. Given above is a picture showing women wearing the new types of costume. In ordinary case they are advised to put on kimono as shown in the left. Mixed Japanese and foreign style clothings are shown in the middle. The picture, right, is a costume to be worn in case of emergency, mainly fire-prevention, relief work and others.

Australian Army Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, announced today that Major Henry Douglas will replace, effective tomorrow, General Miles as commander of Australian forces in the East, it is reported here from Canberra. Major Douglas' appointment presumably was made in compliance with the general wish of the Australian public that younger men be placed in important posts, said the report.

ADMIRAL'S EFFORTS REVEALED IN LETTER

Yamamoto's Real Object Was To Force United States To Capitulate

That Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Squadron, has been firmly determined to force the enemy countries, the United States and Britain, to capitulate for a long time is made clear by a story printed in the Yomiuri. The newspaper's account is as follows:

"How does Admiral Yamamoto, guardian of the Pacific, feel about the recent brilliant war achievements, in which the peerless Japanese naval planes smashed the United States Pacific Fleet and British Asiatic Fleet? It has been made clear that Admiral Yamamoto has been working under an unshakable resolution that, without being satisfied with the results of the present engagements, he will force the United States and Britain to capitulate. This is really far-reaching and lofty ideas on the Admiral's part. The Admiral's ideas has been made clear for the first time, as a result of one of his letters addressed to one of his acquaintances.

"The letter was written by Admiral Yamamoto under date of January 24, taking a leisurely hour in the course of severe training of the fleet, and how the brave and adamant admiral has been firmly determined to realize his plan can be known in the letter which follows:

"'Dear Sir: I am glad to learn that you are in fine health. Satisfied that you have just inspected the South Seas on the Uranami-go. At a time when men are sporting with national politics on vague argument on the desk, you are faithful to your own opinion trying to demonstrate it yourself. I pay my respects to you in this regard. However, you have said in your letter that Japanese are making their mind at ease as long as Yamamoto is at sea. This places me in a position that I am not fit for. I am simply observing an Imperial Will signifying 'Never make light of enemy, however weak, but never fear them, however strong.' Day in and day out, I am steeped in the training of strength under this August mind. What I depend upon is the only loyalty of 100,000 sailors, who are not haughty at all for their strength. If war breaks between Japan and the United States, we will not take into consideration mere Guam or the Philippines. Neither is Hawaii nor San Francisco our objective. The real objective lies in Japan's peace conclusion with the United States at the White House at Washington, forcing it to capitulate . . . Yours truly, Isoroku Yamamoto January 4, 1941.'"

The Yomiuri carried a zinc cut of Admiral Yamamoto's letter in carrying this account.

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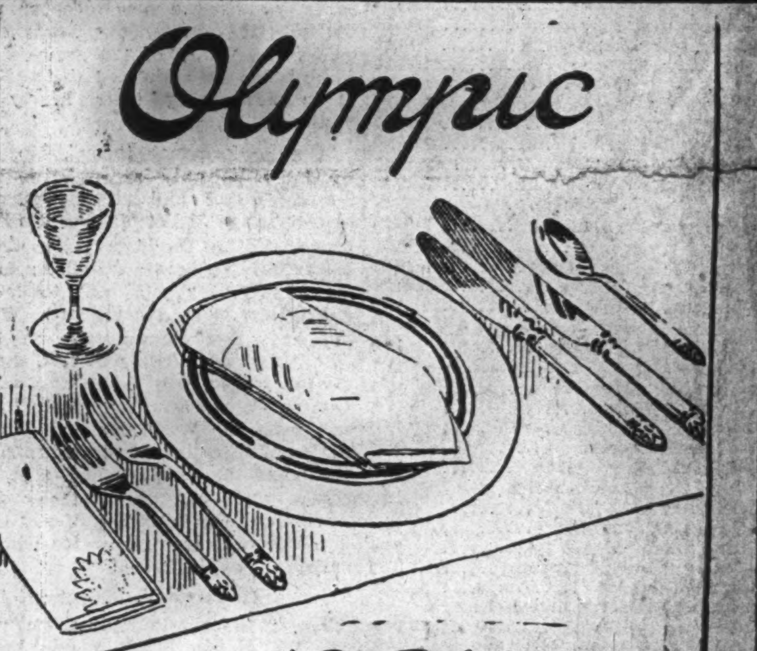

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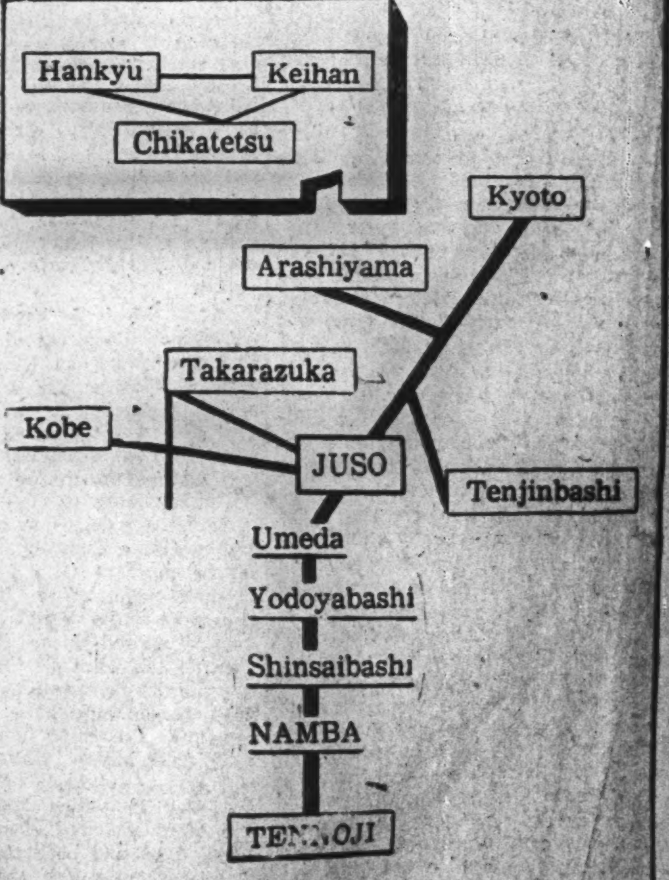

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NOTICE

On the occasion of the New Year Celebrations, foreign gentlemen possessing Japanese Orders of the 1st class will be granted audience, and those possessing Orders from the 2nd class to the 6th (inclusive) will be admitted to sign their names in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace.

They are requested to send in their names and addresses, indicating the classes of the Orders conferred upon them (those possessing Orders of the 3rd class and upwards to send in the names of their wives also), to the Board of Ceremonies (Sikibusyoku) not later than the 26th instant.

THE BOARD OF CEREMONIES
(Sikibusyoku),
The 20th December, 16th year of Syowa.

YOSHIOKA REMAINS ON ALL-JAPAN LIST

Selected as Outstanding Cinder Man for 9th Time by Track, Field Association

The name that has dominated Nippon's track and field with greater persistency than any since Chuhei Nambu is still listed after nine years as the Japan Track and Field Association made public the outstanding records for the year 1941.

Ryutoku Yoshioka, eight times an All-Japan selection again appears on the list, indicating that the Old Master is still going strong since his world debut in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. This time, Yoshioka is listed second in the 100-meter sprint with a time of 10.8, being replaced at top position by Iwao Iwasaki, the Keio University collegian with a time of 10.6.

Otherwise veterans are replaced by collegians. Yamamoto of Waseda tops the 400-meter field and is placed among the first five in both the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints.

In the 800-meter run two newcomers are credited in first place. They are Narita of Nichidai and Miki of Waseda with a time of 1:58.1.

As far as long distance runs are concerned, one name stands out. That is Yamashita, now with the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. He heads the list in the 1,500-meter, 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter runs.

The complete list follows:

	Time
100-Meter	
1.—Iwasaki, Keio	10.6
2.—Yoshioka, unattached	10.8
2.—Yamamoto, Waseda	10.9
4.—Hino, Nichidai	10.9
4.—Yasuda, Waseda	10.9
4.—Matsuda, Bunrika	10.9
4.—Koike, Kwansei Gakuin	10.9
4.—Uasa, St. Paul's	10.9
200-meter	
1.—Nagata, Kandai	22.1
1.—Yagi, Kandai	22.1
3.—Koike, Kwansei Gakuin	22.2
4.—Yamamoto, Waseda	22.3
5.—Iwasaki, Keio	22.6
400-meter	
1.—Yamamoto, Waseda	49.4
2.—Ri, Doshisha	50.5
2.—Funada, Bunrika	50.5
4.—Yoshida, Waseda	50.8
4.—Miki, Doshisha	50.8
800-meter	
1.—Narita, Nichidai	1:58.1
1.—Miki, Waseda	1:58.1
3.—Katsumata, Bunrika	2:00.2
3.—Teda, Kawasaki City	2:00.5
5.—Yamada, Senshu	2:01.0
1,500-meter	
1.—Yamashita, Nippon Hoso Kyokai	4:06.0
2.—Takahashi, Bunrika	4:06.2
3.—Yamamoto, Kawasaki	4:09.6
4.—Kubota, Ritsumei	4:10.4
4.—Toda, Kawasaki	4:10.4
5,000-meter	
1.—Yamashita, Nippon Hoso Kyokai	15:40.6
2.—Suyenaga, Chuo	15:40.8
3.—Yamamoto, Kawasaki	15:46.6
4.—Narutomi, Yawata Ltd.	15.49.6
5.—Murasa, Kawasaki	15.55.0
10,000-meter	
1.—Yamashita, Nippon Hoso Kyokai	32:20.2
2.—Suyenaga, Chuo	32:21.8
3.—Ohsawa, Nichidai	32:53.6
—Yoshihara, Senshu	33:08.0
—Babasaki, Yawata Ltd.	33:28.2
Marathon	
Katayama, Yokohama	2:35.09
—Koga, Fukuoka	2:36.16
—Tamaie, Sumito Co.	2:40.22
—Akiba, Tokyo A. C.	2:41.39
—Yamada, Peking	2:41.53
High Hurdles	
1.—Kawamura, Bunrika	14.9
2.—Kinami, Bunrika	15.1
3.—Yanagle, Kawasaki	15.3
4.—Eigaki, Kyoto	15.6
4.—Hirada, Meiji	15.6
—Ohmuro, Kandai	15.6
—Yokoda, Ritsumeikan	15.6
Low Hurdles	
—Kawamura, Bunrika	54.3
—Nishitani, Doshisha	56.2
—Kawaoka, Waseda	56.4
—Koike, Kwansei Gakuin	56.6
—Chiba, Bunrika	57.0
3,000-meter Steeplechase	
—Ohsawa, Nichidai	9:39.0
—Yamashita, Nippon Hoso Kyokai	9:54.4
—Kawaoka, Waseda	9:55.8
—Tanaka, unattached	10:02.4
—Sugiyama, Nichidai	10:13.4
400-meter Relay	
—Keio University	43.6
—Waseda University	43.8
—Kyoto University	44.1
—Bunrika College	44.2
—Kandai College	44.4
1,600-meter Relay	
—Waseda University	3:24.8
—Bunrika College	3:27.6
—Kandai College	3:29.2
—Kyoto University	3:30.6
—Kwansei College	3:31.0

History of Railway In Japan Reckoned

(Continued From Page 6)

air to ensure success for the projected ailway.

Necessary Funds Raised

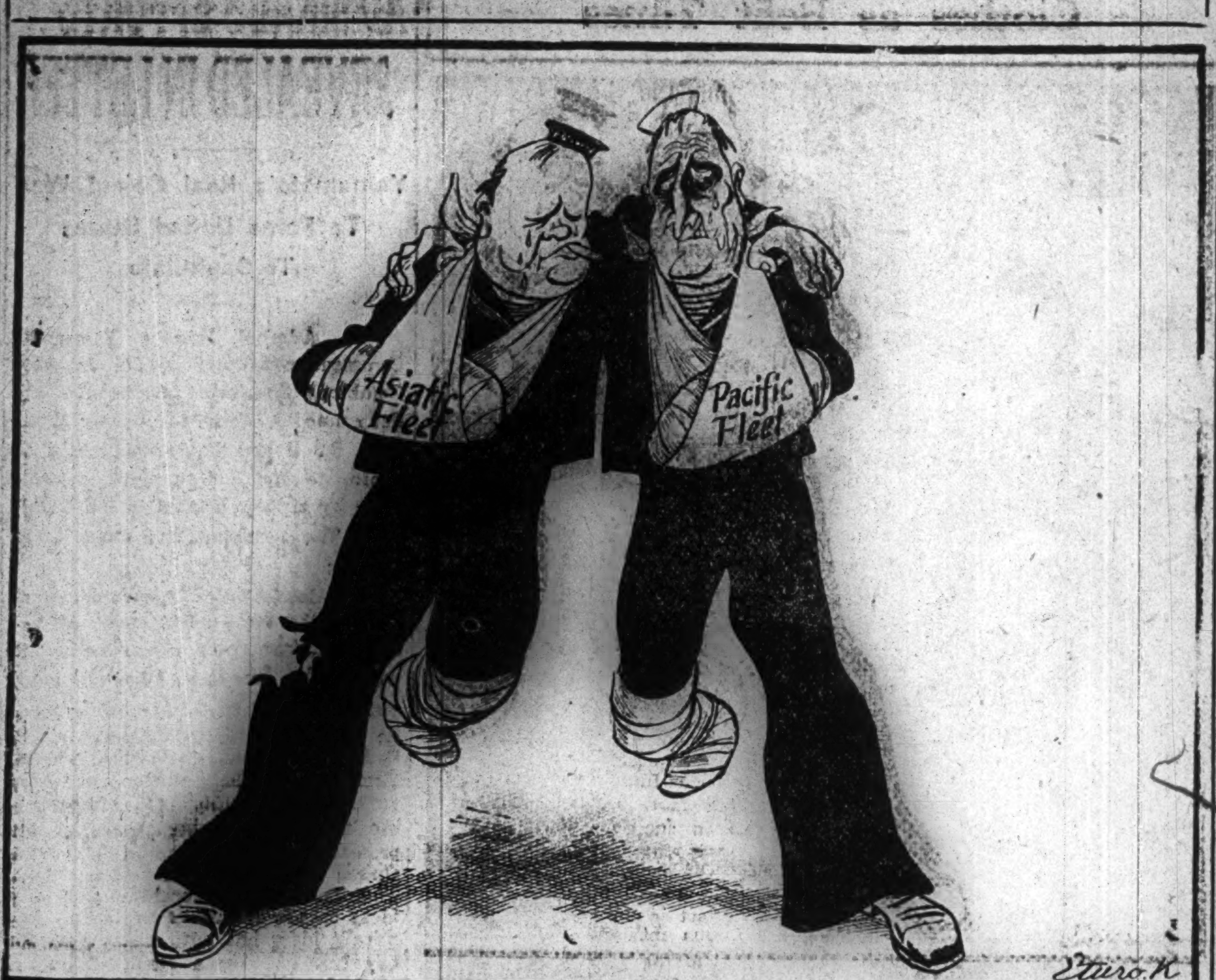
In 1883 (the 16th year of Meiji) plans ere set on foot to carry out these roposals. Government bonds were sued to raise the necessary funds nd in the following year conruction work was started between akasaki and Yokogawa. Such enneering difficulties later presented hemselves, however, that progress was low, and in 1886 (the 19th year o Ieiji) the program was given up in avor of a trunk line along the coast.

In addition to the engineering diffiulties caused by the mountainous nare of the Chuo route, three other actors were responsible for the change. hese were, first, the completion of rvey work along the Tokaido, second, the realization that it was praccable to construct a line through the akone mountain range between Yaakita and Gotemba, and third, the rong stand taken by Katsu Inouye, hief of the Railway Bureau, in favor the Tokaido line on the grounds of wer construction costs and the shorter me that would be required for its mpletion. Thus it was that the prest Tokaido line between Tokyo and obe (opened to traffic on July 10, 89) was constructed first, the Chuo ne being completed years later.

* According to Occidental reckoning the 70th anniversary would occur in 1942, but in Japan it is customary to reckon inclusively (from 1930 to 1940, for example, being counted as eleven, not ten, years).

(To Be Concluded)

'Can We Get Home?'



Specially drawn for the Japan Times and Advertiser by Eturo Kato.

DANCERS TO CREATE JAPANESE CULTURE

Ichiro Miki Pledges Efforts To Fulfil Artistic Mission After Peer Gynt Show

Continuation of their efforts to create a new Japanese ballet art for the advancement of Japanese culture in the world, was pledged by the members of the Tokyo Ballet Theater Company at the conclusion of their presentation of Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt", Thursday evening, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The performance of this ballet in gorgeous costumes and with elaborate stage settings, which may have seemed untimely to many among the Japanese audience at this time of national stress, acquired a new, deeper meaning with the spontaneous words uttered by the leader of the group, Ichiro Miki, when he addressed the audience in acknowledging their hearty applause.

"Our performance today", Mr. Miki declared, "is only an unfinished attempt. But I and all the members of the Tokyo Ballet Theater Company are united in the firm belief that it is our duty to devote all efforts to our art at this very time, and to develop a new Japanese dancing art. We do not know how many years the War of Greater East Asia will last, but we are convinced that when the war is won and peace returns, there will be a call from the world for our Japanese contribution to the culture of mankind. We must be ready when that time comes, and our performance today marks only the beginning of our efforts to make ourselves ready for what we believe is our mission."

In Teacher's Memory

The true artistic enthusiasm which was felt in Mr. Miki's words, had, in another sense, been the inspiring motive behind this "Peer Gynt" production event at the time when it was planned, which was many months before the War of Greater East Asia started. It was staged in memory of the late Kazuo Iwamura, a leader in the Japanese dancing world during the decade following the Great Earthquake of 1923, and at the time one of the most progressive artists on the staff of the Takarazuka Girls Opera Company. Ichiro Miki was his pupil, and it was in memory of the 10th death anniversary of this teacher that the "Peer Gynt" production was given.

The elements of human tragedy and fate which are the motive of Henrik Ibsen's famous "Peer Gynt" drama were outlined in a ballet of three parts, in 15 scenes, based on a Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama. The dreams and ambitions of the young Norwegian peasant's son Peer Gynt, his adventure in the world in his quest for the fulfilment of his human desires, and his resignation in his old age and consolation and peace in the reunion with a loving woman, have given the authors of this ballet a subject full of opportunities for variety of scenes and action.

Music Is Essential

A principal element of the presentation was found in Grieg's immortal incidental music for Ibsen's drama, which is known to music lovers all over the world from the two "Peer Gynt" orchestra suites. This music was arranged for the purposes of a ballet performance by Goro Sudo, head of the music department of the Takarazuka Opera Company, who has preserved most of Grieg's pieces almost in their original form, but added new accompaniments where the dancing scenes required them.

As to the form of the presentation, it could be described as a mixture of terpsichorean, dramatic, and musical elements, co-existing in a more or less loose combination, without entering a real artistic synthesis. Of interest was the way in which spoken dialogues and vocal solo and chorus parts were handled off and back stage explaining, and cooperating with, the solely pantomimic action of the dancers on the stage. This method suggested the influence of the Japanese Kabuki drama and even the Noh stage, where in a similar way the greater part of the dramatic developments on the stage is but a visual reflection of the dramatic developments evolved upon the singers and musicians placed on the side of the stage.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film, Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation, Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Le Feu Mathias Pascal"—Pierre Chenal's Production, featuring Pierre Blancher, Isa Miranda and Robert le Vigan.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Art Culture Association Paintings. Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 16-20.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show. Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Asaichi Kitajima one-man show, Ginza Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 18-22.

Tsunetake Shima one-man show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 20, 21 and 22.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Japanese picture (Kanji Kobayashi), Sculpture (Eiji Yoshida) and Japanese Calligraphy (Konan Hasegawa) Trio Society Exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 18-21.

Japanese Pictures Showa Pictorial Review Publishing Completement Celebration Exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

"Cooperation Life" Photograph, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 19.

Kazuchi Takahashi recent ceramic art works, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

CONCERTS

Ninth Welfare Culture Program, by International Cultural Institute. Soloists: Miss Takane Nambu, soprano; Urimaru Nobechi, piano. International Cultural Institute Chorus; conductor: Kojiro Kobune. Musical comments: Mitsuru Ushiyama. Program: Japanese, Italian, and Spanish folk songs; Mendelssohn, Rondo Capriccioso; Chopin, Nocturne, Waltz, and Ballade; opera selections from Verdi's "Aida" and Puccini's "La Tosca"; German musical talkie. At Kyoritsu Hall, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Blue Danube" Waltz; Japanese Songs by Koscak Yamada; Verdi, Preludes to Acts I and III, and Duet, from "La Traviata"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Gounod, Ballet Music from "Faust"; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Tale from the Vienna Woods"; Japanese Songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama; Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Puccini, Duet from "La Tosca"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

Grand Violin and Piano Recital, by Miss Valentine Abaza, violin, and Alexis Abaza, piano. Program: Beethoven, "Spring Sonata" in F major, for Violin and Piano; Liadov, Barcarole; Chopin, Barcarolle, Nocturne, Valse Brillante, and Ballade; Wieniawski, "Faust" Violin Fantasia, Chopin-Wilhelmj, Nocturne; Tchaikowski, Melodie; Mlynarski, Mazurca; Nicolaev, Sonata for Violin and Piano in G minor. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Monday, December 22.

Mozart Evening Commemorating the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, Chamber Symphony Concert, by Tokyo String Orchestra; conductor: Professor Klaus Pringsheim. Violin solo: Miss Takiko Omura. Program: Serenade for Strings in G major (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik); Violin Concerto in A major; Symphony No. 1 in E flat major; Symphony No. 6 in F major. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 23.

Popular Symphony Concert, by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Violin solo: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto. Program: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Wieniawski, Violin Concerto in D minor; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 24.

LIGHT MUSIC

Harmonica Recital, by Midori Saito. Assistant artists: Masanobu Hozumi, piano; Miss Sachiko Kato, koto; Yasuo Ibaragi, guitar. At Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

"Evening of Light Music Progress," 13th concert by Tokyo Light Music Amateur Club. Attractions: Miss Tsuyako Utagami, soprano, with French Accordion Band conducted by Tadashi Osanai; Columbia Orchestra, conducted by Ryo Watanabe; Yoshio Kawata and his Milk Brothers; Koichi Sugii and Novelty Quintet; Miss Harue Wakabara, soprano, with Aloha Hawaiians led by "Bucky" Shirakata; Hiroo Yoneyama with Samoan Ensemble. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6 p.m., Monday, December 22.

TOKUTOMI CHASTISES ANGLO-U.S. INTRIGUES

Cites Past Designs That Impeded Japan's Progress From 1904-'41 at Lecture Meet

The causes and future of the War of Greater East Asia were fully explained by Soho Tokutomi, veteran publicist of Japan, before 3,000 people who filled the Municipal Auditorium at Hibiya Park Thursday. The lecture meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Tokutomi's address is translated in substance as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is not a war caused by temporary sentiment, nor is it one to end in sentiment. Why had we to fight? The answer is simple. The presest war is not for merely beating the United States and Great Britain, but those enemy nations have to be thoroughly destroyed.

"In the present war, I had three big surprises. The first is the glorious Japanese victory far greater than any expectation. In the Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast, the Japanese Navy gained an unprecedented victory, and we sincerely desire to express our appreciation and respect to our forces. The second surprise is the miserable defeat the United States sustained. If President Roosevelt had only conceded to our wishes, the present war would never have happened. I may add Heaven has been kind to Japan to enable her to win this great victory. The third surprise is how they had persisted in committing wilful acts. I will cite a few examples. They insisted that Japan should withdraw her troops from China and French Indo-China. They refused to recognize the Nanking Government and turned right around by aiding Chungking. They demanded that the Tripartite Alliance be abolished. Thus oppressed, Japan has to rise and fight the Anglo-America bloc; however, war could have been averted if they only had sense. As you know, Japan has been in a gloom these two or three years, but once we received the gracious Imperial Message declaring war against the United States and Great Britain, we felt the time had come at last. Therefore, we must unite as one and smash the United States and the British Empire, who are the enemies of the whole world.

"It is racial discrimination that we must rectify in the world. Fortunately, Chancellor Adolf Hitler is fully recognizing Japan, and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy is a type of statesman who considers it an honor to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese. Some 60 years ago, I read a book in which is was written that the Colored race exists for the White race. But none objected to the statement. But finally, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 was the protest to that statement. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, that eminent Chinese scholar, said that the Russo-Japanese War opened a way for the Asiatic races to gain self consciousness and his great Asia principle was also due to the Russo-Japanese War.

U.S. Intrigues in the Past

"But since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the United States watched for a chance to humiliate and destroy Japan and commenced to plot even while Japan and Russia were still in a row. This is substantiated by the fact that she tried to purchase the South Manchuria Railway, or attempted to make it neutral, or to build a new railway line parallel to it, or to evict Japan out of Manchuria and the Pacific. Yet in spite of all these scheming acts, Japan had always regarded the United States as a friend, while the latter treated us as her enemy. This attitude continued up to the beginning of the present month and we lost our patience. America is the real originator of the yellow peril fear.

"Everyone knows the United States made every effort to nullify the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Great Britain wished to be in good favor with the United States, while on the other hand, she did not desire to hurt Japan's feelings. She was in a quandry. However, just at that time it was the present British Premier Winston Churchill who insisted that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be abolished. You will recall the Washington Conference was held in 1921-23 but to the Japanese it is a conference that can never be forgotten. Here again, the United States and Great Britain collaborated on this intrigue. By the result of that conference, the United States brought down the British naval strength to the level of her own, while she drastically reduced the Japanese naval strength to the ratio of 5-5-3; subsequently, caused the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and also attempted to drive Japan out of East Asia by concluding the Nine-Power Treaty. But when that conference is viewed today, it may be said it was the first chapter of the history of Japan's progress and also the first chapter of the history of the downfall of the British Empire.

Insulted Japanese Race

"At the time of the great earthquake, the United States sent us various supplies, but in the following years she promulgated the new immigration law by legally closing the country to Japanese immigrants. Ambassador Masanao Hanihara to the United States at that time then wrote a letter to the President of the United States and said that the situation would lead to 'grave consequences' if it was not rectified but the American Government asked the Ambassador what was meant by 'grave consequences,' and needless to say, that incident later closed the official career of Mr. Hanihara. At that time, a certain American said that if the Japanese inflicted upon the Americans the same insult as given by the Americans to the Japanese, the anger of America would be two-fold. Thus, the channel for the Japanese to develop was closed everywhere and they were obliged to open the way themselves. As a gesture to block our existence, I may mention the United States sent troops to Siberia for preventing our nationals from settling there.

"I have most sincerely advised Americans to reshape their policy and have tried to do so even by publishing my book in the United States. When the Japanese-American relation became strained, I met American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, through the introduction of Admiral Isamu Takeshita, my friend. I conveyed to His Excellency the sentiment of the Japanese through an American interpreter. Soon afterward Ambassador Grew returned home and I thought that when he went to Washington, the attitude of the State Department authorities would change.

"But when the Ambassador returned to Tokyo, he delivered an address at the Imperial Hotel on October 19, 1939 which the Japanese people can never interpret. Fortunately, I was not present there but among the Japanese in the audience there were some who applauded the speech and shook hands with him. Ambassador Grew became anti-Japanese because he returned to Washington. Since then, I have severed all relation with the United States, whatever attitude others might have taken.

"Thus, Japan is now forced to a position where she has to fight for her life and destiny. Because China attempted to oppress Japan with the strength borrowed from Western countries, the progress of East Asia was delayed 50 years and 350,000,000 Indians were oppressed by less than 100,000 British. And some of the Indians are now fighting against the Japanese forces in Malaya. Such is really regrettable for the peace and salvation of East Asia.

"After all, the United States and Great Britain could not understand Japan. Thus, Japan had to finally rise. The Japanese people regard it a great honor to offer their lives for the sake of the Imperial Family. I would like to say in concluding that every one of the 100 million people of Japan is a hero."

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT ONLY DEMOCRATIC WAIL

French Papers Say Same Words Heard From All Democratic Countries

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 19.—President Roosevelt's exclamation after the outbreak of the conflict in the Pacific that "We have been surprised," was noted by the French paper Gringoire, stating that this exclamation constituted a typical democratic wail. Very often since the outbreak of the war this exclamation had been heard from democratic countries and one should remember May 10 in this connection.

For many years, the Reynaud and Daladier, the Churchill and Eden, the Roosevelt and Hull had sounded the trumpet to the world that the dictator Powers were only bluffers and that the great democracies were the only ones actually prepared for any kind of warfare. But neither the U.S. ships nor planes nor the information service had been able to notice anything unusual going on in the Pacific. What good was such an information service then for the United States. The world now only waited for another exclamation by the President of America, one which had so often come from the mouths of a Daladier or Reynaud, to the effect: "We shall be victorious because we are the strongest!"

BULGARIAN PRESS SAYS TURKISH AMITY STRONG

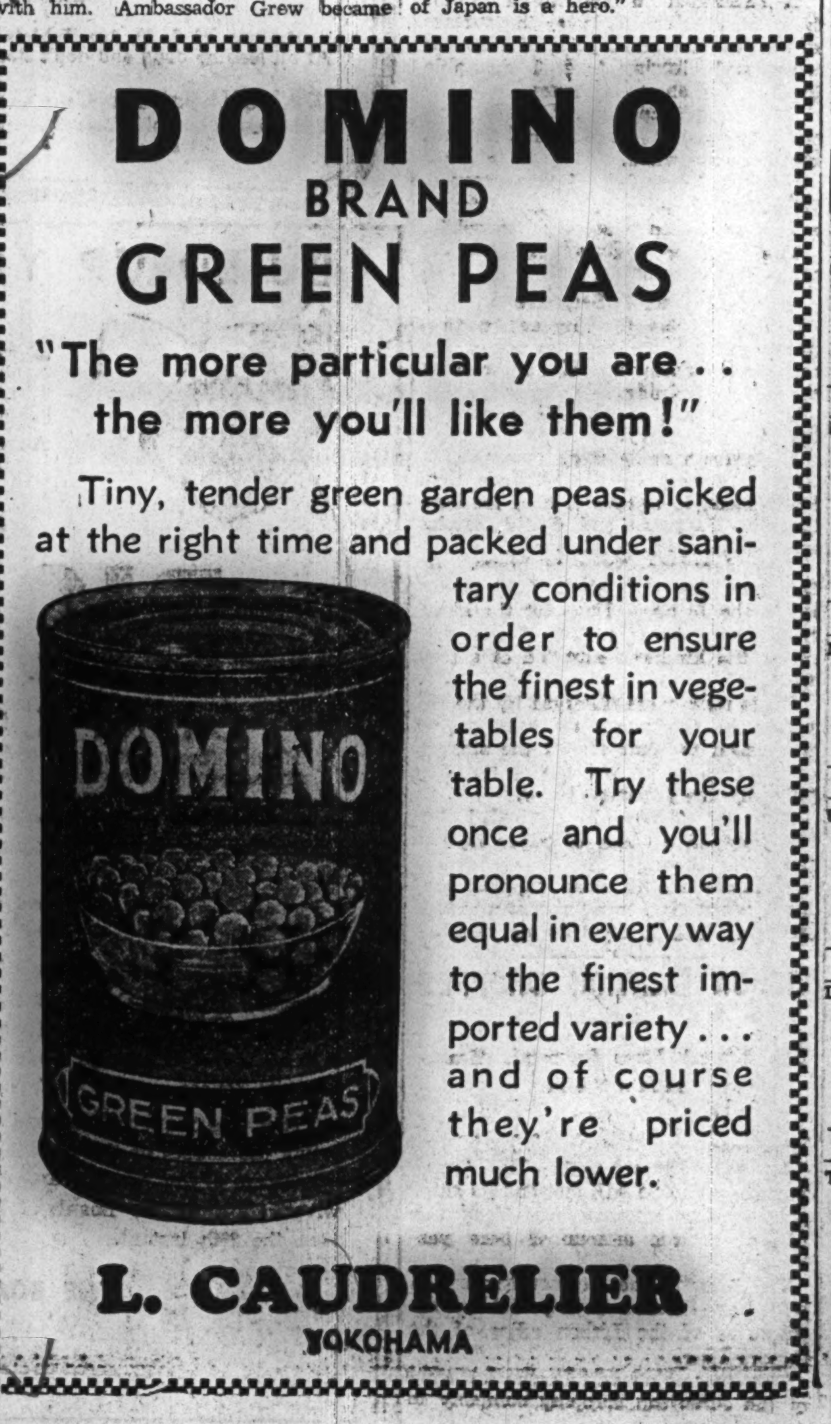
Denounces Anglo-Saxon Intervention to Create Hostile Feelings, Unrest

D.N.B.

SOFIA, December 19.—The renewed Anglo-Saxon attempts to disturb the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have caused the Bulgarian papers to comment on the machinations of those "obscure circles" who were so well characterized by a man like Simovic, who always tried to exploit the situation between Bulgaria and the Anglo-Saxon countries for their own dark purposes. Thus, it was asserted by these circles that Bulgaria was mobilizing her army by making ready for an attack on Turkey.

The purpose of such rumors was obvious; namely, to create unrest among the two States and to drag the latter country into the Anglo-Saxon camp.

There was, however, nothing that could separate Turkey and Bulgaria. Bulgaria did not want anything from Turkey and vice versa and the two countries were befriended by two common bonds destined to at least keep them away from the war which so far they had been spared.



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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukas M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

GROUPS INAUGURATED FOR CEMENT, MINING

Industry Vice-Minister Asaka For Support of Cement Industrialists

ASANO NAMED PRESIDENT

Bunkichi Ito Approved As President of Mines Control Association

While stressing the importance of the mission to be discharged by the Cement Control Association, and the gravity of the position to be occupied by the cement industry during the emergency period, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Etsusaburo Shiina appealed to the representatives of the industry for their unified support of the association in the future in a speech he delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Cement Control Association which was held at the official residence of the Commerce and Industry Minister Thursday.

"The position of the cement industry in time of war" Mr. Shiina declared, "is very important as a basic industry. It is an urgent necessity for Japan, therefore, to consolidate the foundation of the industry, and tighten the Government's controls over the industry in accordance with the requirements of the State. We are not allowed to rest assured of the supply of cement as the supply of coal and other raw materials for the production of cement might run short as the current war against the United States and Britain drags on. In order to tide over the current crisis successfully, all the technics at the command of the industry must be mobilized. The mission to be fulfilled by the association in the future is a very important one.

Unity of Efforts Desired

"I hope that the president, managing-director and directors of the association as well as other executives who are connected in any way with the cement industry in Japan will unite their efforts for the fulfilment of the mission as well as for the further development of the industry.

"The purpose of the control association is, as everybody knows, to utilize the knowledge and experience of the people and to effect various controling measures in their initiative and responsibility. Therefore, the president of the association must act fairly, and operate the association according to his sound judgment of affairs without being bothered by various personal feeling or relations."

At the same meeting, Soichiro Asano, president of the Asano Portland Cement Company, was named president of the association. Other newly-appointed directors of the association are as follows:

Managing-director: Michisuke Kochi.

Directors: Hiroshi Nakagawa, concurrently chief of the planning section; Tomishi Atomi, concurrently chief of the distribution and production sections; Tsuyoshi Shima, concurrently chief of the general affairs section; Katsuzo Koyanagi, concurrently chief of the technical section;

Members of the Board of Trustees: Seishichi Iwasaki, Kosuke Otomo, Goji Watanabe, Sozo Kano, Ryozo Asano, Mikishi Abe, Heizo Asano, Sumi Shibutani, and Hachisaburo Hirao.

Auditors: Saburo Kineyoshi, Iwao Fujimoto and Masao Abe.

The association will open for business on January 1 next year.

New Head for Mine Body

With the progress of the new economic structure campaign, the inaugural meeting of the Mine Control Association was held Thursday at the Chuotei Restaurant, Marunouchi, Bunkichi Ito, president of the Japan Mining Company, was appointed president of the Mine Control Association.

Attending the inaugural meeting of the Mine Control Association were Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei, Heitaro Kashiwara, chief of the second department of the Planning Board, Hiroshi Tsuda, director of the Mineral Products Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Kishi Sakai, [illegible]ector of the Iron and Steel Bureau of the same Ministry, officers of the Army and Navy Offices and representatives of the 34 mining companies which had been designated by the Commerce and Industry Minister as members of the new control agency.

At the outset of the inaugural meeting, Bunkichi Ito, in the capacity of chairman of the organizing committee, reported the completion of the preparations and then the conferees unanimously approved the by-laws and budget estimates of the control agency. They elected Bunkichi Ito as candidate for the presidency and recommended him to the Commerce and Industry Ministry which then appointed him for the post in accordance with the recommendation.

Directors Appointed

Mr. Ito, in the capacity of president, appointed Shuyei Tsuda, managing-director of the Japan Federation of Mining Associations, as managing-director of the control agency and at the same time nominated other directors, secretaries and trustees. Directors are Yaozo Fukihara, of the Mitsubishi Mining, Heikichi Saito, of the Japan Mining, Masaharu Matsumoto, of the Furukawa Mining, and Kenjiro Hayama, a director of the Nissan Steamship Company. Rokuzo Furuichi, [illegible] president of the Teikoku [illegible] [illegible]opment, and Tokichi Ko[illegible] [illegible]ging-director of the Mi[illegible] [illegible] assumed the posts of [illegible] Trustees include Kenji Shimokabe, vice-president of the Japan Mining, Suteji Kawate, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Mining, and Kiichi Mimura, president of the Sumitomo Mining.

Stressing the importance of duties assigned to the key industrial control associations, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, in his message to the inaugural meeting, declaring the smooth functioning of the or[illegible] coo[illegible] Pow[illegible] key industrial control associations was necessary for the expansion of the industrial productivity for those commodities which are vitally needed in the war economy. Especially important, the Minister continues, are the missions assigned to the Mine Control Association because metals are important national defense materials.

A Little Effort and Greater East Asia Assured of Foodstuff Self-Sufficiency

The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere retains a complete self-supply of foodstuffs, says the Diamond.

French Indo-China and Thailand can export in a year some 22,000,000 koku of rice. British Malaya needs to buy 2,000,000 koku of rice annually, and China, when the crop is poor, has to import about 10,000,000 koku. The demand and supply of rice in the Philippine Islands are in good equilibrium. Japan consumes some 10,000,000 koku. Thus the demand and supply of rice in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole is quite well balanced.

As to seafoods, the waters of northern Japan are some of the best fishing grounds in the world. In the pre-war period, the total catch in Japan was something like 1,500,000,000 kan. If the fishery industry in the South Seas is developed hereafter, the co-prosperity sphere will be able to secure ample supplies of fish.

Before the outbreak of the present China Affair, cattle in the countries of East Asia totaled 48,000,000 head, about 11 per cent of the world's cattle breed while pigs aggregated 82,000,000 which was about 35 per cent of the total. The domestic fowl in the sphere numbered 440,000,000 which constituted some 30 per cent of the entire poultry of the world. Today the self-supply of meat in the sphere is nearly complete, and if Japan cooperates with other countries in their efforts to boost livestock, it would be easy to increase cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and domestic fowl several times in a short period, says the magazine.

The Philippines has been exporting to America more than 700,000 tons of sugar a year. If this amount of sugar is diverted into the co-prosperity sphere, the demand for sugar by all countries in East Asia will be amply met.

Manchoukuo, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies can spare from 700,000 to 800,000 tons of corn for other countries. If Japan is able to import part of this from French Indo-China and the Dutch colony, there will be enough fodder for all the poultry in the country.

SILK OUTPUT LESS, CONSUMPTION MORE

November Figures Published By Agriculture Ministry Show Home Use Advance

Production of silk in November declined while consumption of silk in the same month increased, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The silk output in November in Japan, according to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, totaled 5,094,416 kin of which filature amounted to 4,364,707 kin, home-spun, 402,843 kin and dupion, 326,866 kin.

Classified according to the colors of silk, the whites aggregated 4,839,541 kin and the yellows, 154,875 kin.

The output in the month represented a decline of 1,122,531 kin as compared with that in the corresponding month of last year. The silk production in this country since June of the year totaled 33,887,172 kin of which filature amounted to 28,992,080 kin, home-spun, 2,895,695 kin and dupion, 1,999,397 kin. Classified according to colors, the whites totaled 31,405,501 kin and the yellows, 2,481,671 kin.

Silk consumed in Japan in the same month amounted to 4,259,903 kin of which filature aggregated 3,656,320 kin, home-spun, 234,196 kin and dupion, 369,387 kin. Classified according to colors, the whites totaled 3,969,238 kin and the yellows, 290,665 kin.

Increase Registered

The month's consumption represented an increase of 1,655,789 kin as compared with that in the corresponding month of last year. Japan's silk consumption since June of the year amounted to 23,394,764 kin of which filature totaled 20,081,741 kin, home-spun, 1,192,002 kin and dupion, 2,121,021 kin.

Classified according to the colors of silk, the whites aggregated 22,001,544 kin and the yellows, 1,393,220 kin.

Meanwhile, the same paper reports, the Government has decided to disburse ¥3,800,000 to replenish the personnel of sericultural associations with a view to spreading more scientific knowledge of sericulture among farmers in this country.

This was announced at the general meeting of the National Federation of Sericultural Association which was held at the Sanshi Kaikan here Thursday by Einosuke Ishii, director of the Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

At the same meeting, the federation decided to propose to the Government the adoption of a plan regarding the production of silk in 1942 as soon as possible, and make the Japan Silk Control Company exclusively handle dupion and waste cocoons hereafter.

Machinery Heads Named

The names of those who will head the five control associations which have been established in the machinery industry were announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry Thursday, according to the Chugai Shogyo. They are: president of the Rolling Stock Control Association—Yasujiro Shima, adviser to the Rolling Stock Company; president of the Automobile Control Association—Shigeyasu Suzuki, president of the Diesel Automobile Manufacturing Company; president of the Precision Machinery Control Association—Kiyoaki Hara, president of the Osaka Machinery Industry Company; president of the Electric Machinery Control Association, —Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Yasukawa Electric Machinery Company; president of the Industry Machinery Control Association—Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, chairman of the board of directors of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute.

Donates ¥3,000,000

Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, president of the Sumitomo Honsha, Friday sent Shunnosuke Furuta, director-general of the company, to the War and Navy Offices to donate ¥1,000,000 each for comforting the officers and men at the front or their families and ¥500,000 each toward national defense.

Bill Clearings

December 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	190,830	181,689
Balance	36,359	23,540

UPWARD TREND ON DUE TO BULL PUSH

Announcement of Full Results In Pearl Harbor Favors Sentiment

Supported by strong bullish sentiment, shares continued to rise on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the full results of the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese naval forces on Monday this week coupled with the news of the landing of Japanese forces on Hongkong Island caused a great excitement and jubilation among brokers as they knew that these reserves suffered by the United States and Britain at the outset of the war had determined the course of the war.

Buying operations were centered on miscellaneous shares in the morning. Meiji Sugar, new, Taiwan Sugar, new, Japan Mining, Manchurian Industrial Development, Japan Steel Tubing, N.Y.K., Nissan Steamship, Niigata Iron Works, Japan Brewery, Ebara, new, Japan Fat and Oil moved up remarkably. They gained from ¥2 to ¥3 each.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new, registered a high of ¥146.00 for a time, but declined a bit later. Immediately before the close of the morning session, Tokyo, new, jumped again and closed at ¥147.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50) ..	66.5	67.4	u .4	67.7	68.4
Fuji, new (25) ..	38.0	37.9	u .5	37.9	38.4
Kanegafuchi (50)	157.0	....	d .3	158.5	158.8
Do, new (25)	98.7	98.6	d .3	98.7	99.3
Teikoku Ray (50)	107.0	106.9	....	....	106.9
Te'ku Ray (37½)	97.3	97.1	u .1	96.9	96.8
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	79.5	79.2	u .1	78.8	79.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	36.0	36.3	u .8	35.8	35.0
Electro-chem. (50)	65.0	....	u .2	....	64.8
Ensuiko Sug (50)	67.2	27.3	u .3	....	68.2
Japan Min (50)..	64.6	65.2	u1.4	66.0	66.5
Manchuria Ind(50)	64.0	63.8	u1.5	64.1	649
Tokyo Stock (50)	146.3	146.3	u2.8	146.3	147.6
Do, new (50) ..	145.1	145.8	u1.4	146.3	147.9
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50) ..	112.5	112.4	u1.7	112.5	112.6
Do, new (37½) ..	93.1	93.1	u .8	93.5	93.9
Ishikawajima (50)	76.3	76.4	u .6	76.7	77.3
Ishikawajima (25)	46.4	46.7	u1.4	47.1	47.4
Uraga Dock (50).	112.8	112.2	u .9	115.	110.5
M'bishi Heavy(50)	87.5	....	u .9	88.5	88.2
Hitachi Works(50)	77.4	77.3	u1.4	77.0	77.7
Iwaki Col (50)..	32.3	32.3	u .2	33.2	33.2
Steel Tube (50)..	75.7	77.8	u4.3	77.6	78.6
Asano Cem (50)..	55.5	55.3	u1.7	55.3	55.5
Third Section					
Japan Fat (50)..	64.5	64.5	u3.7	64.3	64.7
Japan Soda (25)	31.9	31.9	u .9	31.8	32.2
Japan Oil (50)..	78.3	78.8	u .6	78.8	79.4
Karafuto Oil (50)	53.5	53.7	u .4	53.9	54.7
Nichiro Fish (50)	78.4	78.1	u .6	78.1	77.7
Shoch'ku (50) ..	57.6	57.5	u1.1	59.4	59.2

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	144.2	147.2	143.6	147.2
N. Y. K., old	1114	114.8	111.4	114.8
N. Y. K., new	92.4	94.1	92.1	94.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	157.7	163.0	157.1	163.0
Kanegafuchi, new.	98.3	103.0	98.0	103.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	97.0	101.0	96.5	100.4
Osaka Stock, new.	82.6	85.0	82.0	84.8
S. M. Railway ..	70.3	70.9	70.3	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy.	87.5	89.0	87.5	89.0
Tokyo Light	55.1	55.3	55.1	55.3
Hitachi Works ..	76.3	77.4	76.3	77.4
Japan Steel Tube.	74.5	77.4	74.5	77.4
Japan Oil	78.0	79.5	77.9	78.7
Japan Mining	64.0	64.3	64.0	64.3
Manchuria Ind ..	63.0	63.8	63.0	63.8

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 19
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,023,644
Over Issues	323,644
Deposits	530,023
Loans	444,888

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	147.2	+8.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.1	+2.60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	103.0	+5.20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.68	+ .11
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

NOV. BANK DEPOSITS SHOW SAVINGS SPUR

Following Passage of War Budget Bank Balances Go Up ¥603,972,000

Reflecting the spurred movement for national savings encouragement following the passage of the supplementary national defense budget estimates in the 77th extraordinary Diet session last month, the balance of bank deposits as of November 30 reached as much as ¥35,045,143,000, which is ¥603,972,000 greater than the figure for the end of October, it was announced Wednesday by the Finance Ministry.

Chartered banks exclusive of the Bank of Japan accounted for ¥2,819,743,000 of the total balance; commercial banks, ¥26,831,652,000; and savings banks, ¥5,393,748,000. An increase of ¥611,686,000, as compared with the figure for October 31, was seen in commercial banks and ¥72,927,000 in savings banks, while a decrease of ¥80,641,000 was noted in chartered banks.

Bank loans also moved upward during last month with the balance as of November 30 registering at ¥20,511,560,000, an increase of ¥448,962,000 over the figure for October 31. Loans by chartered banks amounted to ¥5,330,399,000 at the end of last month; commercial banks, ¥14,831,528,000; and savings banks, ¥349,633,000. Holdings of securities in banking institutions as of November 30 amounted to ¥19,356,022,000, of which ¥2,029,862,000 is held by chartered banks, ¥12,408,357,000 by commercial banks and ¥4,917,803,000 by savings banks.

Deposits, Loans, Holdings

Detailed figures of bank deposits and loans as well as securities holdings as of November 30 are as follows: (Minus signs denote decrease. In ¥1,000)

	Commercial banks	Chartered and savings banks
1. Deposits		
Government bonds	....	69,952
Current deposits	3,954,419	241,716
Spe. current deposits.	6,007,419	350,543
Deposits at notice	2,089,681	277,853
Fixed deposits	14,432,653	1,116,055
Other deposits	343,844	793,702
Ordinary and deferred savings	3,626	3,705,698
Fixed savings	10	1,666,971
Total	26,831,652	8,213,491
Comparison with previous month	611,686	7,714
Comparison with November 30, 1940...	4,417,831	1,646,605
2. Loans		
Loans on bills	10,587,696	117,702
Loans on notes	658,701	2,560,278
Overdrafts	1,746,385	88,744
Discounted bills	1,416,132	2,698,458
Call loans	422,614	155,550
Total	14,831,528	5,658,032
Comparison with previous month	301,594	147,368
Comparison with November 30, 1940...	1,293,402	1,039,209
3. Holdings of Securities		
Government bonds	7,580,451	4,928,849
Prefectural and municipal bonds	304,896	136,414
Foreign securities	530,734	297,707
Corporate debentures .	3,235,408	1,244,478
Stocks	756,868	340,217
Total	12,408,357	6,947,685
Comparison with previous month	188,122	134,283
Comparison with November 30, 1940 ..	3,048,164	1,734,708

NORTH CHINA TOBACCO NOW UNDER MONOPOLY

New Development in Greater East Asia Paves Way For Amalgamation

The tobacco manufacturing industry in North and Central China has virtually been placed under the monopoly of Japanese industrialists as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the consequent expropriation of British and American interests in China by the Japanese Army, says the Chugai.

The new development in the East Asia has also paved the way for the amalgamation of Japanese-owned tobacco companies in Shanghai and promoters of the projected Central China Tobacco Company decided to hold the inaugural meeting as soon as possible. The new firm will be established with a capital of ¥30,000,000 through the amalgamation of six Japanese firms in Shanghai, including the Toyo Leaf Tobacco and the Toa Tobacco companies.

Movement Launched

The amalgamation movement was launched at the suggestion of the China Affairs Board in an endeavor to strengthen the position of Japanese tobacco manufacturers in Central China. Tatsuichiro Funatsu, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Shanghai, is expected to assume the presidency of the new firm, while Lieutenant-General Junji Yano, retired, is being considered to be the most suitable candidate for the vice-presidency. The board of directors will be also formed by representatives of the six Japanese firms, through the amalgamation of which the new firm is to be set up.

Apart from the six big firms, smaller companies run by Japanese industrialists are expected to be absorbed by the Central China Tobacco Company. At first the projected firm is capitalized at ¥30,000,000, but the figure will be increased to ¥50,000,000 after the amalgamation move is completed.

Hitherto the Anglo-American Trust, with 250 rolling machines in Shanghai factories alone, had been monopolizing the tobacco industry of the areas along the Yangtze River basin, but the greater part of the factories of the trust has already been seized by the Japanese Army and are expected to be placed under the joint management of the Toyo Leaf Tobacco and the Toa Tobacco companies before long.

When the two Japanese firms are absorbed by the Central China Tobacco Company, the interests of the Anglo-American Trust will be transferred to the new firm.

DRIFTING FUNDS

Purchasing Power of General Public Steadily Increasing With Corresponding Increase in Consumption of Materials—Farmers Making More Money As Deposits Show

(By Courtesy of Contemporary Opinions)

War expenditures have been increasing considerably since the outbreak of the China Affair, comprising 20 and 30 per cent respectively of the total industrial productions in 1937 and 1940. The bulk of industrial funds raised in the past years has been invested in the munitions industries. Export efforts have been directed mostly toward elevation of our importing capacity for war supplies. A corollary of such energetic armament expansion is marked increase of public purchasing power as well as mounting consumption of material resources. On the other hand, the slackness in production increase and the shrinkage of foreign trade, caused chiefly by the economic pressure by the United States, have served to accelerate the undesirable discrepancy between the amount of available materials and the ever-increasing purchasing power of the general public. Hence, the urgent need of restricting what is called "floating" purchasing power.

Bond issues have been digested rather satisfactorily, but optimism is unwarranted because a recessionary trend is seen in the increase of bank deposits. As of September 30, note circulation increased to ¥4,613,000,000, or increases of ¥60,000,000 and ¥1,000,000,000 respectively over the previous month and over one year ago, and it exceeded the issue limit of ¥4,700,000,000 at the end of October. The following table shows the inflation of credit from December 31, 1937 to August 31 this year (in terms of ¥1,000,000):

	Dec. 31. 1937	Aug. 31. 1941	Increase
Note Issues	2,305	4,566	2,261
Deposits with Ordinary Banks	11,508	25,131	13,623
Postal Savings Deposits	3,685	8,228	4,543
Bond Issues	11,892	31,285	19,393
Bank of Japan's Bond Holdings	2,754	4,249	1,495

Purchasing Power Afloat

Thus, it is easy to imagine that so-called latent currency amounts to a huge figure, part of which is "floating" as surplus purchasing power of the general public, stimulating the "buy-goods" tendency.

Due to the successful price control, there can be no doubt that the cost of living has recently been stabilized. The shortage of daily necessaries, on the other hand, has tangibly lowered the standard of living. Therefore, revenues exceed expenses in the household accounts of even "small-income classes" (salaried men and workers) as is clear from the following figures (calculated by the "Diamond" magazine, in terms of yen):

	Revenues	Expenses	Balance
Standard Figure ..	84.81	84.42	+ .39
1937 (December) ..	110.08	98.64	+11.44
1938 (average) ..	100.65	105.31	— 4.66
1939 (average) ..	113.07	115.10	— 1.03
1940 (average) ..	128.35	132.45	+ 4.10
1941, February ..	140.86	134.52	+ 6.34
May	141.87	135.86	+ 6.01
July	143.75	136.25	+ 7.50

From the foregoing, it can be said that salary and wage earners have more or less "floating" purchasing power, irrespective of their living conditions. About one half of their expenses is for foods and comestibles, while expenses for cultural, clothing and other secondary purposes are being curtailed. Not only that, the shortage of goods has forced them to restrict their spending on these items. Therefore, it seems probable that their "floating" purchasing power is used not for elevation of the living standard but for seeking amusements, such as movies and drinking. This assertion is substantiated by the fact that movie houses, cafes and bars are enjoying some sort of wartime boom. Such being the circumstances, the price control measures alone, however adequately they may be enforced, cannot effect livelihood stabilization in the real sense of the term. Restriction of revenues, on the other hand, is liable to further aggravate living conditions. Therefore, the proposed absorption of public purchasing power is a difficult job. We believe that unless amusement facilities are supervised adequately, rational lowering of the living cost and the subsequent absorption of surplus buying capacity cannot be accomplished.

For the past few years there has been talk about so-called "village boom." According to the farmer's account index as computed by the "Diamond" magazine, net incomes in 1939 increased 3.5 times as compared with 1938 and those in 1940 by about 20 per cent over 1939. Details are:

	1938	1939	1940
Farmer's Revenues ..	930.43	1,226.81	1,351.29
Farm Management Expenses	341.21	363.47	38..00
Living Expenses ..	524.64	574.35	630.28
Balance (Net Incomes)	64.58	288.99	333.01

Loan Business Slack

As to the much-discussed accumulation of funds in farming districts, the Central Bank for Cooperative Societies says in its recent report: "Surplus funds in 1939 were channeled mostly toward deposits with banks and credit societies, redemption of old loans, subscription in life insurance, purchase of land, and investments in securities. But there remains some cash in the hands of farmers as reserve funds for buying necessary materials, and this is due in the main to the marked increase in cash transactions. But the amount of such funds is not large. What requires more serious attention is the marked increase in so-called floating deposits with credit cooperative societies and the expansion of cash receipts and disbursals in these organs". The notable fact in this connection is the conspicuous increase of deposits as contrasted to the slackness in loan business in the accounts of credit societies as shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):

End of	Deposits	Loans
1935	1,372.795	1,041.708
1936	1,504.210	1,062.650
1937	1,726.046	1,079.332
1938	2,179.893	1,085.495
1939	3,015.097	1,111.043
1940	4,121.033	1,144.195

Because farmers' demand for funds is undoubtedly decreasing these days, it is natural that their surplus funds are flowing to non-agricultural investment objects, such as debentures and stocks. This is a grave problem from the standpoint of farm promotion. Unless financial control is pushed more strictly than ever, "floating" funds in villages will probably stimulate the inflationary tendency. So far as poor peasants are concerned, their surplus money, if any, is out of the question since their household economy is yet on a self-sufficiency basis and because of the extreme lack of amusement facilities in villages unlike in urban areas. But serious attention must be paid to landowners' surplus funds, part of which is being transformed into "floating" money. The Government must take adequate steps in order to channel their funds not only toward the industrial expansion program but toward further improvement of farm management.

Stags Stalk N.Y.

The New York stock market showed a decline of 1-2 points early Thursday but toward the close engagements increased. Rebound, however, took place only among the gilt-edges, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. Professionals in Wall Street are saying that stage operations abound because of the brisk coming in of news all of severe reverses of the United States and British forces in the Orient.

INSTITUTES WANTED TO TRAIN PIONEERS

Re-Education Said Essential For Development of Southwest Pacific

A number of institutes must be established in order thoroughly to train those who wish to work for the economic development of the southern regions, and the knowledge and experience of Japanese pioneers who have lived in those regions and are now back in Japan should be utilized to the fullest extent in the exploitation of the abundant natural resources of the southwestern Pacific.

Such is the gist of the recommendation submitted to the Overseas Ministry and other Government offices concerned by the Southern Regions Economic Conference Wednesday, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

What may prove the biggest handicap in Japan's economic advance southward, the recommendation says, is that Japan in the present circumstances is unable to provide a sufficient number of persons who are adequately informed on the economic affairs and conditions of the southern regions and are trained to deal with such problems.

"The economic development of the southwestern Pacific must be undertaken with the cooperation of those on the spot, who are actually engaged in business and those at home who make plans and decide the policies to be pursued by pioneers abroad in pushing forward various development plans. At present, there are some 4,000 evacuees from the southern regions but not all of them can make themselves the future leaders of Japan's southward movement because of their training.

More Training Required

"Japan must have more persons who are thoroughly informed on the economic affairs of the southern regions as well as the policies of the Government in regard to the economic development of those countries in order to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this end, a number of institutes must be founded jointly by the Government and the people as soon as possible both at home and abroad where those who wish to go south are given necessary education as pioneers in the south.

"At the same time, steps must be taken to utilize the knowledge and experience gained in the southern regions of the evacuees now back, who number some 4,000. When Japan actually launches on the development of natural resources of the south these men and women must act as guides. However, in view of the fact that some of these pioneers hold old-fashioned ideas about Japan's expansion in the regions, they must be re-educated at home prior to their return to the regions, if necessary, although they may be given priority in employment."

Support Expressed

Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan; Baron Seinosuke Goh, Takashi Isaka and Aiichiro Fujiyama were hosts at a tea given in honor of Premier Tojo, Navy Minister Shimada, Finance Minister Kaya, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi and Naoki Hoshino, chief secretary of the Cabinet, and other leading members of the Government at the head office of the Bank of Japan Friday afternoon. On this occasion, an attitude of complete support of Government policy was expressed by the business leaders on behalf of all the businessmen of the country.

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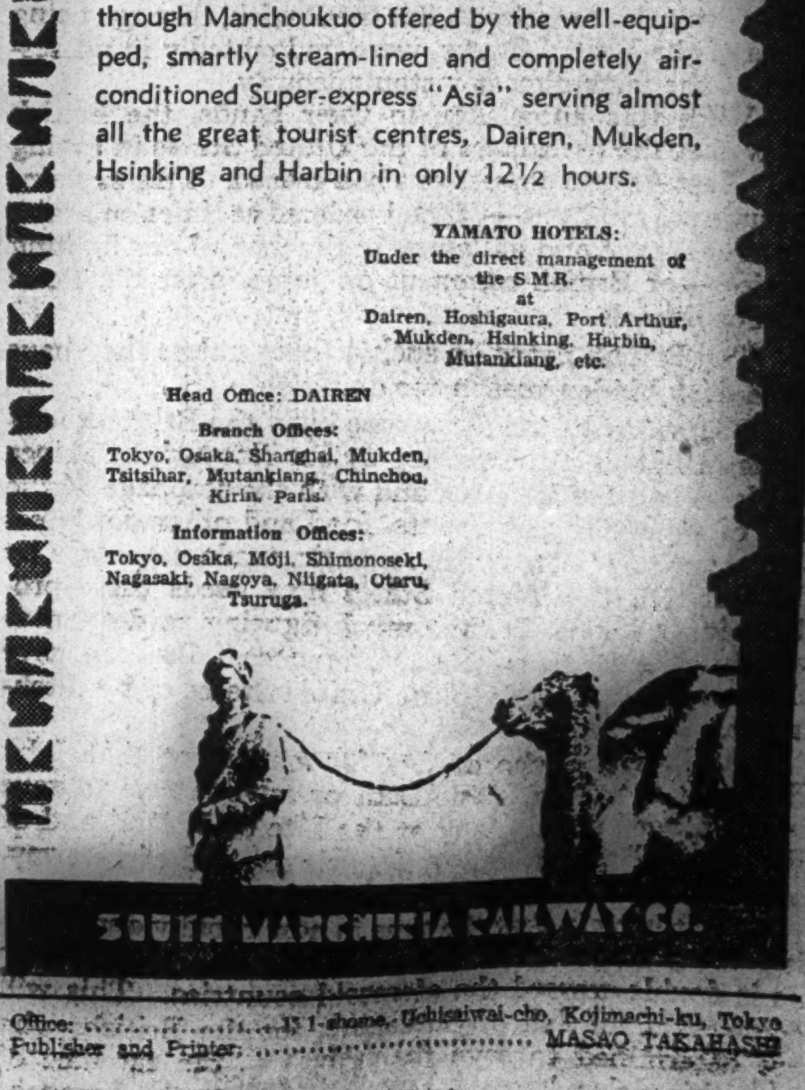

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1941

The Occupation of Hongkong

The fall of the island of Hongkong, on which the gallant Imperial Japanese forces made a landing on Thursday night, now appears imminent. Our assault on the island was commenced at dawn on December 8. On December 12 or some 80 hours after the aerial bombardment by the Imperial Japanese forces started, the fortified area of Kowloon succumbed to our attack. On the day following our forces suspended their fire and sent a mission across the channel with a note advising the Governor of the island to capitulate.

The spirit in which this peace mission was sent is characteristic of that ancient warrior code which the Japanese soldiery still highly treasure as a time-honored standard for their conduct on the field and in private life. The purpose of the mission was true to that sense of mercy which we believe should adorn the shield of every soldier. This sense was shown on the occasion toward both the men gallantly holding their doomed fortress and a million civilians who had found shelter in the shadows of the forts. It is part of the military code of Japan that the soldier's heart, even in an hour of triumph should not be closed to mercy.

In contrast to this was the spirit of the British commander of the island. After holding a conference, the British command sent back its reply unconditionally refusing capitulation. They refused to reconsider their situation regarding the million helpless lives which, the Japanese said, further resistance would only sacrifice. "When thought is given to their condition," ran the note carried by the Japanese mission, "we besiegers cannot suffer the situation to take its own course."

It was indeed regrettable that the British command at Hongkong failed to respond in a more generous spirit. British hearts have often proved capable of generosity and magnanimity for their own race. However, it is possible that men who can rise to moral heights in a favorable condition fail to do so under an unfavorable turn of fortune. Suffice it to say that the British in Hongkong, when put to an acid test of morality, failed to measure up to our expectation. They refused to consider the million defenseless and helpless souls who had so trustfully sought protection under British arms. This naturally raises the question: would they have done likewise had those helpless civilians been peoples of Europe or America, instead of Asia?

The story of Hongkong and of its acquisition by Britain forms one of the most shameful pages in history. The island was part of the price exacted by Britain in the war which forced China to admit India's opium, thereby wrecking millions of lives. Hongkong, since it passed under British rule in 1842, has been an eastern outpost for British Imperialism and a base for the expansion of British trade and influence on the Asiatic mainland. The surrender of this island will inexorably force the British interests as far back as Singapore, itself already reduced to a highly precarious state.

Exactly one century after the standard of British Imperialism was carried to these East Asia shores, it begins to retrace its way back to the West. Is retrogression begins with the fall of Hongkong.

The British Will Ditch the Americans

Thursday's announcement of the annihilation of the American fleet at Hawaii clears up one of the mysteries of the past few days. We did not know until then how crushing was the blow which our gallant and glorious Navy dealt the Americans, but the British, through being allies of the United States, were undoubtedly in possession of the facts almost instantaneously.

With this knowledge in their hands, the British knew that the usefulness of the United States in saving their East Asiatic possessions had ceased. This explains the unusual mildness—which bordered at times on praise for the courage and gallantry of the men of our fighting services—of British comment on Japan after the Pearl Harbor debacle.

The British never do such a thing unless they have some deep hidden reason for doing so.

Coupled with the disastrous blow the British themselves sustained in the sinking by our Navy of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and with the stoppage of the flow of American armaments, food and other direly essential products across the Atlantic, made necessary by the fact that the United States now needs these products itself, it doesn't take much figuring to determine whether the British—when Singapore falls—can save themselves by sticking to the United States or by ditching it.

And anyone who doubts for a moment that John Bull will not ditch Uncle Sam or anyone else to save himself, need merely look at the fate of Poland and of France, of Belgium and of Jugoslavia, and of Norway, of Greece and Rumania.

So it is plain that the time is now rapidly approaching when England will double-cross the United States as it double-crossed the aforesaid countries. This will come with the fall of Singapore, for the British, who are determined to save themselves at the sacrifice of everything else, know full well that when the Japanese take this mighty fortress, the only way they can save their Empire is by ditching the United States.

Singapore's fall will place Australia and India, the most precious jewels in the British crown, at our mercy. If England loses these possessions, the British Empire practically goes out of existence. Whether England will fight for the United States and its hypocritical Four Freedoms, or kiss it good-bye, ought to be crystal clear even to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Pretender to the title of Lord High Protector of the Universe, who will soon be cursed by the British (if they are not already doing so) as "that blithering idiot."

READERS IN COUNCIL

U.S. Urged to Purge Itself of Jews

Note: The following letter addressed to the American people, was submitted to this paper in the belief that it might in some indirect manner reach the American reading public.

To the Editor:

It is fun, of course, to be fooled by the British and the American Jewish clique for a century or more, but it is more fun to know how the tricks work under their cunning devices. Fraud and trickery are notorious habitual devices in the Jews' manipulation of daily business, social and political life. From political scandals to petty business activities, there are abundant evidences around you.

You are familiar with penny sales, fire-sales, month-end sales, Sunday business—all introduced into your sacred American society by Jews. Naturally, there are no more peaceful Sundays for the laborers, nor more profits through honest business, and no chance for the honest independent stores under the chain-system of wholesale and retail stores. Still worse, every Jewish store raises an American flag at the floor, misusing the symbol of American patriotism for their own profit. Yes, "profit by others' sacrifices" is a cunning Jewish device, conditioning the good American mind to the idea of obeying the Jewish mind.

In the American news front there is another economic oligarchy which misleads American public opinion through the press. Mr. Lundbeng, the author of "America's 60 families," points out that the journalism of America, from top to bottom, is a record of personal affairs of the wealthy families. There is little in the American newspaper today which does not emanate from the family dynasties. The press lords of America are actually to be found among Jewish multimillionaires. Freedom of the press in America is Pickwickian, consisting of the tenuous right of a small Jewish dissident group.

In the business front there are much worse evidences manipulated by the Jewish economic oligarchy. The hoover-Morgan Airplane conspiracy, a loan to the French Government through the Rothschilds in 1914, and meddling in Oriental business to protect the interests of the Standard Oil Company, are evidences that the good Americans are fooled by the Jews' profit seekers. The election of Herbert Hoover, maker of business depression, placed in the presidency man who became a millionaire working for the British mining and engineering companies in Asia.

How much investment have you in Asia? I know that ninety-nine per cent of good Americans have no single investment in Asia. Then, why must you sell your sons to protect the selfish interests of Jews in the Pacific War? Good American people are deluded by the Jews. You can trace an element of unbroken line of biological relationship from the Rockefellers through one-half of the wealthiest Jewish economic families who rule America today. Now, the time has come to make America for the Americans, not for the Jews. Yes, the Jews are your enemies.

K. TODOKORO

Tokyo, December 17, 1941.

Publications Received

Gaiko (Diplomacy), a publication issued three times a month, No. 506 dated December 11, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. The leading articles: the Promulgation of an Imperial Rescript Declaring War Against the United States and Britain, and the Development of the Japanese-American Negotiations Up to the Outbreak of the War (the official Foreign Office announcement).

Kaigai Keizai Tsuho, Vol. 5, Nos. 10 and 11, October-November, 1941, and Kaigai Torihiki Kibosha Shokai, Vol. 5, No. 10 October-November, 1941 (both in Japanese). Publishers the Foreign Trade Section of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Association of the Yokohama Commercial and Industrial Museum.

Kaigai Keizai Tsuho contains the summarized report of overseas economics based on the information of the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, including those of the Dutch East Indies, Tsinan, Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao during the first week of October and November.

Kaigai Torihiki Kibosha Shokai is a bulletin to give the information concerning applications from foreign merchants for opening business transactions with Japanese traders.

Chitsujo (Order); a monthly magazine, Vol. 5, No. 12, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. The feature articles: the Study on the History of the Government System of the Japanese Empire, and the Resolution to Be Shouldered Mutually by the Japanese and Chinese People.

Daito Bunka; a monthly publication of the Daito Culture Association, Tokyo, No. 91, December issue, 1941 (in Japanese); full of information concerning the study of cultures.

A pamphlet containing the explanation and study made on 12 principal points regarding the measures of the marine foodstuff problem (in Japanese). Publishers, the Marine Foodstuffs Problem Council, Tokyo.

70-YEAR HISTORY OF RAILWAY IN JAPAN IS VIVIDLY RECKONED

Achieves Spectacular Development in Construction of Modern Transport Facilities in Short Period

By KATSUMI SUGIURA

Katsumi Sugiura, one of the rising journalists, has been for years a member of the editorial staff in the social section of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun.

From Contemporary Japan, December issue, 1941

Part I

On October 14 last Japan observed the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of its first railway. On September 12 (old calendar), 1872 (the fifth year of Meiji), the Emperor Meiji personally opened the first railway in Japan, between Tokyo and Yokohama. It is recorded that this was the last time His Imperial Majesty and Court officials appeared in public in full ancient ceremonial attire.

War and transport are so closely connected that some commentators even assert that in modern war victory is dependent upon adequate transport facilities. One of the major factors in Japan's successful military campaigns in China during the four-year old hostilities has been the growing transport capacity of the Japanese railways. In spite of the immense strain imposed upon them by the need to transport troops and munitions, and by constantly expanding industrial production, they have proved equal to all demands.

Results Creditable

The first steam railway carrying passengers was that between Stockton and Darlington in England, opened in 1825. The first American railway was built a few years later. When we consider Japan's achievements in railway construction during the last 70 years—not a very long period—the results are indeed creditable. The first railway, that between Tokyo and Yokohama, was only 29 kilometers in length. Today the total mileage under government management is 18,400 kilometers and the number of employes is 360,000.

The annual passenger traffic handled by the Imperial Government Railways amounts to 2,000,000,000 and the annual freight traffic to 150,000,000 tons. The technical department has to its credit a number of inventions many of which are far superior to those made in other countries. This spectacular development is significant, not so much because of the short period of time in which it was achieved, as because of the various difficulties—financial, economic, engineering, and natural—which had to be overcome.

The first locomotive exhibited in Japan was that presented in 1853 to the Tokugawa Shogunate by Commodore Perry, who set up a model railway along the beach at Yokohama to show this development of Western civilization to the people of Japan. As in other countries which had lagged behind in the process of industrialization, railway building in Japan was first attempted by concession seekers.

Application Filed

In 1867 an American named Portman filed an application with Ogasawara-Iki-no-kami, Minister of State in the Tokugawa Shogunate, for permission to construct a line between Yedo (Tokyo) and Yokohama. This was the year previous to the Meiji Restoration (1868), by which the Tokugawa Shogunate handed back the reins of government to the Imperial Household, and although the new Imperial Government had not yet taken over its full functions, the Shogunate had no real authority to grant the concession.

The Imperial Government, therefore, was fully justified in refusing to confirm the grant. The American Minister, de Long, demanded that the Imperial Government should pay an indemnity for breach of contract, but Count Terashima, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, rejected the demand on the grounds that the Government could not hold itself responsible for any contract made by the Tokugawa Shogunate after the restoration of Imperial Rule.

Numerous other applications for concessions to construct railways were filed with the Government, but in 1869 (the second year of Meiji) it was decided that all railways should be built at state expense so that they might be under government ownership and control. There was considerable opposition from unenlightened sections of the public, but despite this the Government decided to go forward with its plans. Numerous difficulties had to be overcome. There were no Japanese with adequate knowledge of railway engineering. The new Government had been in existence for only two years and was still financially weak.

Preliminary Surveys

Foreign help was obviously needed and the Government turned to two British subjects then resident in Japan. The first, R. Henry Branton, who had been engaged as a lighthouse architect, was invited to submit observations on the proposd railway construction. The second, an Englishman named Nelson Leigh, concluded a contract for a £3,000,000 loan to the Government bearing 12 per cent interest, secured on the revenue from the proposed railway. These preparations having been made, plans for construction went forward. Nelson Leigh obtained the services of several railway engineers from England, and in March, 1870, preliminary surveys for the new line between Tokyo (the present Shiodome station) and Yokohama were put in hand.

While surveying work was in progress a new difficulty arose. Nelson Leigh, who had concluded a £3,000,000 loan with the Government, decided to raise this sum by issuing in the London money market Japanese Government Bonds bearing 9 per cent interest. This he did without obtaining an authorization from Tokyo, and the astonished and indignant Japanese Government at once cancelled the agreement made with him. Subsequent negotiations led to a formal contract with a British bank for taking over the bonds floated by Leigh, who was treated generously by payment of the expenses he had incurred and of an additional sum as compensation for the loss of his contract.

Language Difficulty

Financial difficulties were not the only ones to be encountered. The Japanese who were engaged for construction work, most of them young and intelligent ex-samurai, knew no English. The British experts knew no Japanese. The language difficulty, therefore, was serious, and a liberal use of gesture was needed for many months until progress had been made in language study.

Technical terms presented another problem. For many of these there were no Japanese equivalents and numerous coinages were necessary. As an example of the ingenuity displayed at this time, we may give the word makuragi, literally "pillow" (makura) and "wood" (ki, or gi), coined by the Japanese technicians as a name for the British term for railway sleepers (known as "ties" in the United States).

If it had been possible to take moving picture records of those construction scenes, they would be of great interest today. Men of the samurai class were still allowed to wear two swords in their belts; they still wore the traditional top-knot, and instead of European-style dress wore the haori and hakama (traditional full dress in purely Japanese style with family crests). Imagine them dressed in this style, compasses in hand, bending over surveying boards and engaged in unfamiliar mathematical calculations, or marching over the countryside with their surveying instruments. Yet so keen were they on their task that they were prepared to overcome any obstacles in order to achieve success.

Fierce Antagonism

It is reported that at one stage the fierce antagonism of misguided patriots caused the military authorities to refuse permission for surveying operations in the southern suburbs of Tokyo. Undaunted by this, these ex-samurai surveyors doffed their ceremonial dress, laid aside their swords, and waded into the sea, so that the line might be constructed on an embankment constructed in the water. Their zeal to accomplish an undertaking of national importance made them loyal and earnest helpers of the British engineers.

A little more than two years after construction work had been started, the section between Shinagawa and Yokohama was completed and opened for traffic. Four months later the whole length of the projected line, from Tokyo (Shimbashi, now Shiodome) to Yokohama was completed, the opening ceremony being held on September 14, 1872, in the presence of the Emperor Meiji. The engines (made by the Vulcan Company) were imported from England, as was all the rolling stock, and the trains were operated by British engineers.

Passenger coaches were small, only 15 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, with six doors on each side. Each coach seated 30 passengers. Before a train left station, all doors were locked as a precaution against passengers falling out of the coach during the journey. At first nine round trips were made daily between Tokyo and Yokohama, the time required for the one-way trip being 53 minutes. Today up-to-date electric trains leave Tokyo almost every five minutes for Yokohama and points beyond.

Narrow Gauge Adopted

When railway construction began in Japan much discussion was taking place in England concerning the relative advantages of broad and narrow gauges. English engineers were in favor of the narrow gauge, and this explains why the Japanese Government Railways today are of this gauge—a fact that is deeply regretted by modern railway engineers in Japan. The 3 foot 6 inches gauge was adopted as the result of the advice given by a certain White, engineering adviser to Nelson Leigh. The government authorities had little engineering knowledge and therefore gave the proposal their tacit approval.

It was argued by the British experts that the narrow gauge would be less expensive than the broad gauge and would be quite adequate to the needs of a country like Japan, with no immense distances like those in continental Europe or America, and with limited industrial production. Had the broad gauge been adopted in Meiji times, Japan would have found it much easier to increase the speed of trains, to improve railway technique, and to expand transport capacity.

The second government railway line was that between Osaka and Kobe, opened to traffic in May, 1874 (the seventh year of Meiji). It was notable because the Ishiyagawa tunnel in this section was the first railway tunnel to be bored in this country.

The main trunk in Japan is the Tokaido, along the eastern coast, between Tokyo and Kobe. The first project, however, was to build a Tokyo-Kyoto line through the interior of the country. The Government, in formulating its plans for railway construction, had to choose between the Tokaido route along the sea-coast and the Chuo (central) route through the mountainous interior. The Chuo line, it was realized, would be secure against enterprises on the part of a maritime enemy. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, also gave counsel in favor of the Chuo route.

Japan, he pointed out, is fortunate in havng abundant facilities for marine transport. Coastal districts, therefore, were in less urgent need of railway transport facilities than the interior, where railways would stimulate industrial development and greatly promote national welfare. Interchange of goods could be facilitated between the coastal districts and the mountainous inland areas by means of branch lines to be built later from the proposed trunk line to the coast.

In 1870 (the third year of Meiji) government engineering experts were sent to the Japan Alps along the Nakasendo (the "Central Mountain Road") to investigate a possible route. Six years later a party of British railway experts, including a certain Boyle, made further surveys along this route, and as a result of their findings made certain recommendations. A trunk line, they suggested, should be built between Tokyo and Kyoto, via Takasaki, Matsumoto, Nakatsugawa, and Kano, 271 miles in length. Branch lines should be built from Uyeda to Niigata, from the eastern shore of Lake Biwa to Tsuruga, and from Ogaki to Taketoyo. The recommendations added that this program would preclude the possibility of wasteful competition with maritime transport and bade

(Continued on Page 4)

—The World Apart—

CHRISTMAS IN 1914 GREEN IN MEMORY

Message From Heaven Has Faith, Joy

Christmas, twenty-seven years ago. The scene is indelibly engraven on the memory, and it comes back in these days with irresistible force.

But there was one bond left between them, the bond of their common faith. And that faith had a message for him and for them, the same message that was brought to the shepherds of Bethlehem by an Angel from heaven. And it was his task that night, to voice the response to that message as it welled up from the hearts of them all, friend and foe. Never before had he felt the awful responsibility that was placed on his shoulders when the anointing hands of the bishop were laid upon him and he was sent out to preach the word of God, to be the harbinger of just that message.

How could he do justice to it? How could he so much as repeat to those men and women, so sore at heart: "Behold, I bring to you tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people. For this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David." And how could he echo that chorus of the heavenly hosts: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will?"

Sounds Like Irony

Must he not fear that these words, coming from him, at that time, might sound like irony and arouse in his hearers all the bitterness that they had meant to forget at least on that blessed night.

Thus was he torn this way and that, when suddenly he remembered one of the most impressive ceremonies from his student days. As in all similar institutions, so was also in his own seminary Christmas every year ushered in by the solemn announcement, on Christmas eve, of the feast of the following day. Again it rang in his ears as he had so often heard it in the long years of preparation, like the far-off rumbling of thunder, growing stronger and stronger from second to second, until it all culminated in a terrific crash followed by an unearthly stillness, leaving a sense of unspeakable relief.

Listen how it runs:

"In the year 5199 from the creation of the world, 2957 from the flood, 2015 from the birth of Abraham, 1510 from Moses and the egress from Egypt, 1032 from the anointing of David the King, in the 65th week by the prophecy of Daniel, in the 194th Olympiad, 752 years after the foundation of Rome, in the 42nd year of the reign of the Emperor Octavianus Augustus, when the whole world was in peace"—then in a raised voice—"there was born at Bethlehem in the land of Juda, of the Virgin Mary, He who, nine months previously had been conceived of the Holy Ghost, the Son of the Eternal Father, Jesus Christ, God Eternal made Man. All of which we commemorate in tomorrow's feast—again raising the voice to a chant—

The nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Flesh."

After Years of Expectation

Leaving on one side as utterly irrevelant all questions of prehistoric chronology, and focusing the mind's eye on the established historic data, that message, thus conveyed, broke the spell, and the hearts of preacher and people swung in unison, in praise and wonder, in joy and happiness, in affection and love for the Babe of Bethlehem, the promised Redeemer come at last, after thousands of years of expectation and longing, of alternate hope and despair.

"I bring you tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people. For, this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David."

There is no need for me to point out that we too are part of "all the people," to whom this tidings of great joy were delivered. And, indeed, it comes like soothing balm for our sore and anxious hearts in these days of national, nay, world-wide trial, when the future of centuries of the human race and every nation is being shaped, alas, at the cost of untold sacrifices and sufferings. Let us turn in earnest prayer and with upright hearts to the Saviour, born that first Christmas night, to bring us and the whole world that peace which is the avowed object of the tremendous efforts and the unprecedented sacrifices that are being asked of everyone of us.—(J. R.)

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister in Tokyo, accompanied by Secretary Victor A. Gutzulesco visited the Yasukuni Shrine Friday morning when he prayed for success of the Japanese forces in war. He also offered thanks to the souls of those who sacrificed themselves to the cause of the State.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nellie Kyoko, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reid, of Kobe, to Mr. Habib Peer, only son of the late Mr. Peer Thanawalla and Mrs. Thanawalla, of Kobe. The wedding will take place on Christmas Day.

The stage debut of Hajime Morita, 9-year-old son of Kanya Morita, popular Kabuki actor, which was scheduled to take place next month under the stage name of Mitahachi Bando has been indefinitely postponed.

The New Japan Dental Surgery Society will hold a lecture meeting at the Hosei-kai Hall, Misaki-cho, Kanda-ku, on Sunday afternoon from 1 p.m.

The Gekidan Todo, a modern dramatic group, will present "Bunkyoojo no Haru" (The Spring of a Classroom) a new play by Keisuke Tsutsui adapted from an original story by the same name by Kunio Motoki at the new National Theater, Tsukiji. The first performance was given on Friday evening and will be given for seven consecutive days with matinees on Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 21, 24 and 25.

The Danish Legation in Tokyo has announced that the Danish Government has accepted the resignation of Mr. Reginald W. Pearce as the Honorary Danish Consul in Kobe. Pending the appointment of a new Honorary Consul, Mr. A. N. Petersen will be the acting Danish Consul. The office of the Consulate has temporarily been moved to the Tokiwa Building No. 30 Akashi-machi, Kobe.

Under the auspices of the International Cultural Institute, the Ninth Welfare Culture Program will be given at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. today. Musical comments will be made by Mitsuru Ushiyama, musical critic. The International Cultural Institute Chorus will sing under the baton of Kojiro Kobune.

Featured as the soloists are Miss Takane Nambu, soprano, in performances of Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada; Japanese, Italian, and Spanish folk songs; opera selections from Verdi's "Aida", and Puccini's "La Tosca"; and Urimaru Nobechi, pianist, in Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, Opus 14; and the following Chopin selections: Nocturne; Waltz Opus 62, and Ballade Opus 4.

For the conclusion of the program, a German musical starring Martha Eggert will be shown.

Midori Saito will be presented in a harmonica solo recital at the Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m. today. Masanobu Hozumi, piano; Miss Sachiko Tanaka, koto, and Yasuo Ibaragi, guitar, will appear as the assistant artists.

Pastor Theodore Jaeckel will conduct a Christmas Service at the Bund Hotel, Yokohama, on Sunday at 2 p.m. and at the German Church, Evangelical Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, at 4 p.m.

Sai Shoki, the famous Chosen dancer, has returned to Tokyo from a successfull Oriental Dance Recital tour to the Kansai. In view of the war situation, the dancer cancelled her ensuing appearances scheduled in Taiwan.

The first of two popular vocal and orchestra programs by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m. today.

Madam Miura will present arrangements by Koscak Yamada of three popular Japanese songs, including "Sakura Sakura," "Sendo-kawaii-ya" and "O-Edo Nihonbashi"; and Mr. Fujiwara will be heard in di Capua's "O Sole Mio"; "Ay-Ay-Ay," and "La Donna e Mobile," from Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto."

The two singers together will offer a duet from Verdi's opera, "La Traviata."

Among the orchestra numbers are Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" ballet suite; Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz; Prelude to Act I and Act III, from Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1.

The second program will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

"Burma Road," a book describing the strategic highway used as a supply road or the Chungking Government, has appeared in a Japanese translation by Masao Okawa, published by the Bunmei-sha, Tokyo.

Patriotic poetry by contemporary Japanese poets, including Kihachi Ozaki, Bunji Miyazaki, and Kotaro Takamura, will be recited over the national radio program, 7:35 a.m. today.

Baron Kimmochi Okura, Member of the House of Peers, will address National School students throughout Japan, over the national radio network, 9 a.m. today.

The Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, Mario Indelli, proceeded to the Meiji Shrine Thursday afternoon to pay homage and pray for the victory of the Imperial Forces.

Mr. F. H. Handge, German sports writer of Yokohama, concluded his series of short wave broadcasts to Germany about sports in Nippon with a survey of this year's tennis season. The broadcast featured a dialogue with Mr. Hyotaro Satoh, the former Davis Cup player, who has played several times in Germany and is now coaching the German Tennis Club in Yokohama.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of its establishment, the Japan Publishing Culture Association held a memorial meeting at the Okuma Memorial Hall, Friday afternoon. At the conclusion of the program, a cultural moving picture titled "Rising Thailand" was shown.

Under the joint auspices of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Newspaper, a grand concert introducing a new "Song of the Decisive Battle in Greater East Asia" will be held at the Open Air Auditorium, Hibiya Park, 12:30 p.m. today. In case of unfavorable weather today, the event will be postponed till Sunday.

Following addresses and speeches by Aiichi Nishinoiri, vice-president of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; Shunji Ueda, chief of the third section in the fifth bureau of the Board of Information; Teiichi Yanami, chief of the Information Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Major-General Chuon Sakurai, and Rear-Admiral Kunishige Muto, the new song will be introduced by leading artists of the Victor and Columbia recording companies.

The Imperial Japanese Navy Band, conducted by Bandmaster Seigo Naito, will participate in the performances. The new song will be taught to the audience under the direction of Takeo Ito, bass.

AT THE CHURCHES

Tokyo Union Church (4 Onden, Meiji Jingu-dori); Services have been temporarily discontinued.

St. Andrew's (Shiba): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Morning Prayer & Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop S. Heaslett.
12 noon Holy Communion.
Wednesday, 6 p.m. Intercession Service.

Cathedral Church (19 Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass.

Sacred Heart Church (21 Kasumi-cho, Azabu); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

St. Francis Xavier's Church (Nishi Kanda); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

Saint Teresa's Church (10 Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass; 10:30 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-day Masses at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Japanese and foreign confessions will be heard before all Masses and on Saturdays from 3 to 6 p.m. (Tel. Kudan 33-3342).

Yokohama Union Church; 10 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Worship Service with Sermon.

Christ Church, (Yokohama): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong & Sermon.
Friday, 7:15 a.m. Holy Communion.

Sacred Heart Cathedral Church. (44 Bluff, Yokohama); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 10 a.m. Holy Mass; 4:30 p.m. Benediction on the Blessed Sacrament; Weekdays, Holy Mass at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Ringing of the Angelus at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.; Holy Hour of Adoration, every Thursday from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Special Christmas Services conducted by Pastor J. Jaeckel: 2 p.m. Bund Hotel, Yokohama, 4 p.m. German Evangelical Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, [illegible] 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Saturday
—Morning—

6;30 Serial talk on "Britain's Oriental Invasion History," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kiyoshi Goko: Patriotic Poems Recital by Kihachi Ozaki.
8:00 News: Music, Bach's Organ Sonatas.
9:00 National School Hour: Talk by Baron Kimmochi Okura, member of the House of Peers.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Wartime Life," by Hisayoshi Muramatsu of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: All Japan Harmonica League Concert: March "The Warship" (T. Setoguchi) and others.
1:00 Story telling by Chieko Higashiyama.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: "Strengthen Air Defense Duties."
5:00 News: Naval Band's Wind Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Little nation's hour: News: Talk on "The Jungle of Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Saburo Fukuda.
6:30 "Voices of Japanese in Manchuria, Chosen and Taiwan" by Lieutenant General Koji Miyake (Manchuria), Tatsuo Mitearai (Keijo) and Sachio Tomita (Taihoku).
7:30 "Calling Nation," series; Talk by Chikahiro Koizumi, We[illegible] Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs [illegible] "The Song of War of Greater East Asia," by Takeo Ito (leading) and Yoshie Fujiwara (vocal solo and leading); Patriotic Songs by Tamaki Miura, Hisao Ito, Akiko Futaba, Mutsuo Shibata, Toshiko Nakamura vocal solos, Japan Broadcasting Chorus, Hajime Wada (piano solo), Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra (accompaniment) and Tadashi Hattori (baton).
9:00 News: Samurai Story telling [illegible] Hakuryu Kanda.
10:00 Time: Today's war situation.